Daily Report

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Inter-Arab Affairs

GCC Ministerial Council Ends Preparatory Meetings

JN0811151789 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Coucil's [GCC] Arab Gulf states concluded this afternoon their preparatory meetings for the 10th summit at the al-Bustan Palace Hotel under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi Ibn-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current round.

His Excellency Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi Ibn-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered a closing speech at the conference in which he thanked their excellencies and highnesses the ministers and the secretary general on the efforts they exerted to render this conference a success and refer its recommendations to the 10th summit. He wished all the sessions of the 10th summit success.

His Highness Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi Ibn-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council's current round, is scheduled to hold a news conference this afternoon in which he will discuss the results of the current session of the Ministerial Council.

Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC states left the country this afternoon after concluding the 33d round of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded its meetings at noon today in Al-Bustan Palace Hotel.

Before departing from the country, their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction over the results reached by the Ministerial Council's preparatory meetings for the 10th summit in Muscat of their majesties and highnesses, the leaders of the GCC states of the Arab gulf states.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah conveyed his thanks to His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn-Sa'id for welcoming the GCC foreign ministers yesterday and his majesty's directives to render the GCC march and the 10th summit a success.

The Bahraini foreign minister said in a statement to the OMANI NEWS AGENCY that we are very confident that the 10th summit will push the GCC states' march forward.

ACC Countries Sign Civil Aviation Agreement

JN1211191489 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The united aviation council of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] member states today concluded 2 days of meetings in Sanaa by signing an agreement on cooperation in the field of air transport and aviation among the ACC's four countries. The agreement includes a number of clauses that explain the fields of cooperation and integration in the efforts of the civil aviation authorities and the national carriers in a manner that will serve the common interests of the four states.

The agreement stipulates that the united aviation council—which comprises the heads of the civil aviation authorities and chairmen of the national carriers—shall meet once every 4 months.

The agreement also calls for considering the airspace of the ACC's member states a single touristic region that can be employed by the national carriers of the member states, taking into account the just and equal opportunities of all parties in a manner that will serve their common interest and the interest of citizens in the ACC member states, and also in a manner that will not infringe on the rights of the national carriers. [passage omitted]

Conference on Space Technology Opens in Cairo

NC1211072789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has emphasized that the African information conference on the optimum utilization of space is a turning point in the course of African information, because it focuses on an extremely vital topic for the first time in African history.

Addressing the opening session of the conference this evening, al-Sharif said Egypt is making a positive contribution to inter-African information action. [passage omitted]

Al-Sharif said the broadcast engineering department in Egypt has prepared a study containing a number of proposals which the Egyptian information sector would like the conference to examine. The first proposal concerns the need to exert efforts to maintain national identity in the information field and to catch up with the space age by adopting short- and medium-term policies and plans.

The second proposal, al-Sharif added, calls for coordination with the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), as some African states are already doing, to enable those countries lacking an efficient microwave network to extend their television transmission to remote and rural areas.

The third proposal revolves around the need for the African countries to take advantage of the opportunities made available to Africa by ARABSAT's high-powered channel as well as its second reserve channel. The fourth proposal, al-Sharif added, calls for coordination with INTELSAT to use the channels of its sixth and seventh generations of satellites for a long-term modernization of African information organs.

The fifth proposal deals with the need to define Africa's requirements in terms of television channels and bands for the second generation of ARABSAT satellites, whose specifications are currently being worked out, so that these requirements might be taken into consideration in the specifications.

The sixth proposal concerns the application of the tremendous progress made in the field of space technology to launch an African satellite for direct transmission by a satellite that could be equipped with more than 16 high-powered television channels. This type of satellite, al-Sharif added, is what suits Africa best, because it will provide a comprehensive radio and television service to Africa's vast and remote areas without having to set up and operate ground stations for transmission or reception.

The seventh and last proposal concerns the need for Africa's press, news agencies, and data systems to reconsider their structure to adapt to the space age. [passage omitted]

The 3-day conference, which will hold its first session tomorrow, will discuss the use of space technology in the field of information. The conference is being attended by representatives of the African governmental council for liaison, the International Telecommunications Union, the African Telecommunications Union, the African Radio and Television Unions Organization; the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), and the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT), as well as media experts from various African countries. [passage omitted]

Lebanese Urged To Participate in Reconciliation

OW0911013989 Beijing XINHUA in English 0054 GMT 9 Nov 89

[By Feng Zheruk and Ding Naiying]

[Text] Beirut, November 8 (XINHUA)—A special envoy of a three-member Arab League mediation committee today called on all Lebanon to take part in a wide-ranging national reconciliation under the lead of their newly-elected president.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here this afternoon, Lakhdar Ibrahimi, envoy of the Arab League committee who brokered a peace accord on ending Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war, said that a national reconciliation process has been launched with the election of a head of state.

"We expect a wide-ranging reconciliation, with nobody being excluded and we don't want anyone to exclude himself," the Algerian diplomat said in an apparent reference to Lebanon's hardline Christian strongman, General Michel 'Awn.

On Tuesday, 'Awn, who heads a Christian interim military government has been vying for power with a Moslem cabinet for more than one year, rejected the entire Arab plan which was endorsed by Lebanese parliamentarians in the Saudi town of al-Ta'if last month and adopted by parliament at a session in Tripoli Sunday.

"We reject all of the Taif accord," 'Awn said in what was regarded a move which deepened his isolation in and outside Lebanon over the peace accord as well as the election of the president which called for accord to start the national reconciliation.

'Awn has also branded Sunday's election of Rene Mu'awwad as Lebanon's ninth president as "unconstitutional" on the grounds that he had dissolved parliament before the voting.

Under the Constitution, only the president can dissolve parliament. Lebanon has been without a head of state since September last year when former President Amin al-Jumayyil's term of office expired with no successor being elected by the parliament.

'Awn accused Lebanese deputies of ignoring his demand for a specific timetable for the withdrawal of Syria's 35,000 troops stationed in some 70 percent of the Lebanese territory.

The Arab envoy defended the deputies by saying that they approved the Taif accord "as a political document, and made no revision of the Constitution," and thus had done nothing illegitimate.

Ibrahimi told XINHUA during the interview in Beirut's Summerland Hotel that the "direct" mission of the Arab League troika, including bringing into effect a ceasefire to the civil war and helping convene a Lebanese parliament session to discuss political reforms, has ended for now.

He said the committee's next task will fall on the reconstruction of the war-ravaged Mediterranean nation. It will hold consultations with the president and the forthcoming national reconciliation government on what the committee can contribute to the re-building.

The Arab committee, which was set up by a special Arab League summit in Morocco last May, comprises Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria. It was charged with helping settle the Lebanese crisis.

Ibrahimi has been a key figure in mediating among various Lebanese parties and their regional supporters. He has been in Lebanon since this month to help ensure the convening of the parliament.

He urged countries in the world to come and help Lebanon with its national reconciliation.

Ibrahimi's statement to XINHUA came as Mu'awwad arrived this afternoon in Moslem-dominated West Beirut as part of his current efforts to form a unity government.

Sources were quoted as saying that the president would announce formation of the government by the end of this week.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Tells EEC Group of Needed 'Clarifications'

NC1111223789 Paris AFP in English 2227 GMT 11 Nov 89

[By Muna Nab'ah]

[Excerpts] Tunis, Nov 11 (AFP)—PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat told the foreign ministers of France, Spain and Ireland on Saturday that his organization did not reject new U.S. ideas on Palestinian-Israeli talks, but needed further clarifications about them, diplomats here said.

Mr. 'Arafat asked the three European Economic Community (EEC) ministers before they left for Cairo to mediate with the United States so that "inadequacies" in the plan proposed by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker are dissipated, they said.

The three foreign ministers, Roland Dumas of France, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez of Spain and Ireland's Gerald Collins, arrived here Saturday morning for talks with Tunisian, Palestinian and Arab League officials on the Middle East peace process.

They were charged by the EEC to meet parties involved in the latest Middle East peace initiatives.

Mr. 'Arafat told reporters after a luncheon with the ministers that Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo would serve as a preparatory step for an international Middle East conference, for which he has repeatedly called.

He said he hoped Europe plays a role in preparing and seeing through the convocation of such a conference.

Mr. Baker's proposals, which were recently amended, have never been made public, but Israeli press reports said they provide for talks ahead of elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The PLO Executive Committee has demanded clarifications of Mr. Baker's ideas, and has reiterated that the PLO alone should choose the Palestinian delegation in the talks and that the dialogue should encompass all Palestinian issues. [passage omitted]

The EEC mission, which PLO political chief Faruq Qaddumi described as "very important", followed a meeting of PLO leaders here Thursday which decided not to reject a recent U.S. formula for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Mr. Dumas said the EEC wished to dismantle the wall of misunderstanding between Israel and the Palestinian people, and reaffirmed the community's commitment to the convocation of an international peace conference.

The three ministers met with the Arab League's Secretary General, Chaldi Klibi, for talks on next month's joint conference between foreign ministers of the 12 EEC countries aqnd the League's 22 members.

On the flight from Paris to Tunis, Mr. Dumas said the meeting was scheduled for December 21 if all the participants agreed. Britain has been reluctant to attend since it severed diplomatic relations with Syria and Libya for what it claims is their support for terrorism.

'Arafat Comments on Talk

JN1311192089 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine and PLO Executive Committee chairman, has received the EEC delegation under Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs; Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spanish minister of foreign affairs; Gerard Collins, Irish minister of foreign affairs; and Il Masotos, European commissioner in charge of Mediterranean affairs and north-south relations [name and title as heard], along with a large delegation of more than 20 experts and senior officials in the three countries.

During 3 hours of talks, they reviewed the recent political developments in the region, especially after the serious escalation in Israeli terrorist acts against our Palestinian people as well as the threat posed by these actions to the situation in the whole region and to world peace.

The talks also centered on the EEC's efforts to promote the peace process and convene the international conference in light of the European Madrid summit's declaration and resolutions. The European side expressed Europe's desire and readiness to reinforce European-Palestinian cooperation in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. Dumas reiterated the principled and historic position announced by French President Francois Mitterrand at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, in which he condemned the crimes of the Israeli occupation—and affirmed that the Palestinian people have the same right as other peoples in the region to an independent state.

The European delegation emphasized its total understanding of the PLO's position on the peace process, including the balanced and equal guidelines proposed by the PLO for holding a Palestinian- Israeli dialogue under international auspices and without preconditions in order to convene an international conference. Brother Abu-'Ammar expressed appreciation for Europe's support for our people and for a just settlement of the Middle East question, pointing out that a just solution can be achieved only through effective EEC participation in the solution in view of the historic and strategic ties between Europe and our region's peoples.

Brother Abu-'Ammar also expressed his high appreciation for the EEC and French President Mitterrand for their condemnation of Israel's repression and terrorism and for extending assistance to our people's struggle. He noted the importance of completing this work in various fields, including the mass media, in order to inform European and world opinion of the seriousness of events in the occupied Palestinian territories and its impact on world peace.

The Palestinian and European officials agreed to continue the Palestinian-European dialogue at all levels and acknowledged the importance of holding a European-Arab meeting as proposed by French President Mitterrand in his speech in Strasbourg. The two sides also agreed to revitalize the role of international institutions, especially the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, to convene an international peace conference as the suitable framework for achieving a just settlement. They also studied a number of issues of common interest in the political, economic, and cultural areas and defined the competent authorities responsible for following up on these matters. The meeting took place in a spirit of friendship, cooperation, and complete understanding. Abu 'Ammar gave a dinner banquet in honor of the delegation.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Abu-al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Abu-al-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, Sulayman al-Najjab, Mahmud Darwish, Abu-'Ala' [Ahmad Quray's], and Hakam Bal'awi. On the European side, the meeting was attended by the three countries' ambassadors and the EEC representative in Tunis.

Brother Abu-'Ammar held a news conference after the meeting and answered reporters' questions. He said: Europe's role is important in the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the EEC. We should not forget that we share geographic and political factors with Europe through the Mediterranean Sea. Abu-'Ammar said that the meeting with the EEC delegation represents an important step toward peace and that we must continue our efforts in all directions to achieve a real peace in the Middle East. He added: This should take place within the framework of a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the permanent Security Council member states and all parties involved in the Middle East conflict.

Regarding U.S. Secretary of State Baker's five points, Brother Abu-'Ammar said the PLO has sent its views to the U.S. Administration through the Egyptian Government and that the PLO is awaiting the answers. He also said that the Cairo meeting would be a preparatory step toward the international conference.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting between Bush and Gorbachev in the Mediterranean next month, 'Arafat said the Middle East issue will be one of the major points of discussion at the summit.

'Arafat's Independence Anniversary Message

JN1011182189 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT 10 Nov 89

["Full text" of message from Palestinian "President" Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu-'Ammar, to the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories on the intifadah's 24-month anniversary and on the commemoration of the independence declaration—date, place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Verily we have granted thee a manifest victory: That God may forgive thee thy faults of the past and those to follow; Fulfill His favor to thee; and guide thee on the Straight Way; and that God may help thee with powerful help. [koranic verse]

O masses of our great Palestinian people; o masses of the valiant intifadah; o children of the revolution of holy stones; o steadfast people in southern Lebanon, in exile, and diaspora; o masses of our struggling Arab nation: Here you are, o heroes, continuing to record the most prominant epic of popular resistance of our age; here is the pure blood of our innocent martyrs; here are your naked fists, holy stones, and anthems creating new facts in the intifadah of a people who has pledged not to stop or quiet down until the sun of freedom dawns and the flags of national independence flutter in the skies of our country.

Two years of the blessed and victorious intifadah conclude this month. Let our people start a new chapter of their brave struggle. We then see the yield of the struggle overflowing, blessed and thick. Here are our brave masses; men and women, youths and children in the cities, villages, and camps, continuing their dignified, proud, and lofty stand and presenting proof after proof of their strength, determination, and steadfastness. They also present example after example of their developed political and organizational maturity and awareness, revolutionary creativity, and progressive struggle preparedness. Every day, they manifest the strengthening of their national unity in which all the units, forces, currents, and fields are organized inside the melting pot of the one and unified struggle—the melting pot of the blessed intifadah.

O masses of our brave people; o men and women strugglers; o strugglers in the Unified National Leadership, the popular committees, and the strike forces and groups in the popular organizations such as societies, unions, and institutes; o knights behind the bars of the occupation prisons; a few days from now, we will be commemorating an anniversary very dear to our people, which is the first anniversary of the declaration of independence and the establishment of the State of Palestine. On this immortal day, you, o heroes of the intifadah, hoisters of its flags, you are now manifesting independence and the power of the people in their homeland over the ruins of the occupation authority

which is being shattered and shaken beneath your confident blows through the Unified Leadership's popular and revolutionary committees, popular organizations, and strike forces and groups.

On the first anniversary of the historic declaration of the independence and establishment of the State of Palestine issued by the Palestine National Council [PNC] in Algiers, we remember our dearest men and strugglers, we remember the martyrs of the revolution, the martyrs of the long march, the martyrs of the intifadah led by the prince of martyrs, my brother and comrade in arms, the symbolic leader Abu-Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. Thanks to their sacrifices we built the road of freedom and glory toward Palestine and holy Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine.

Here is the name of Palestine, o heroes of the blessed intifadah, slapping the world in the face and taking shape in their conscience and daily reality. It becomes stronger, thus heralding the approach of the hour of victory and of a state materializing over the land of its people recognized by the international community, apart from some who still insist on defying the laws of life, current of history, will of the people, and facts of the age.

On the day of independence, we salute the knights of the revolution and the intifadah, the makers of the epic of pride and defiance. Our valiant wounded are overcoming their wounds for the sake of the homeland. We greet our prisoners and detainees in the prisons of the fascist occupation; the heroes in Ansar III, Junayd, Gaza Strip, 'Asqalan, Nafhah, Beer Sheba, Nabulus, Ramlah, Ramallah, Hebron, Janin, Tulkarm, Tammun, Shattah, and Kafr Yuba. Thanks to their prominent political and organizational role and thanks to their courage and bravery, the intifadah exploded and escalated, continuing the revolutionary march of our people.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Therefore patiently persevere, as did all apostles of inflexible purpose; and be in no haste about the unbelievers. On the day that they see the punishment promised them, it will be as if they had not tarried more than an hour in a single day. Thine but to proclaim the message: But shall any be destroyed except those who transgress? [Koranic verses]

O people of the intifadah, o people of the State of Palestine, o children and women of my homeland, and o valiant men of the revolution, while we are speeding up our march toward the free, independent homeland, our masses are continuing to wage their firm struggle, demonstrating full discipline and full adherence to the decisions of the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah and the national political program. At the same time, these masses are reinforcing the role of the popular committees and the higher councils of women, students, workers, academics, and other working sectors along with the tasks of our strike forces and groups, including the unity of their ranks and formations under the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah in response to the Palestinian leadership's decision. Here is the battle of confrontation and challenge against the systems and laws of occupation is escalating. Our masses are achieving successive victories in this battle. O people of the valiant intifadah, a few days ago you scored an important strategic victory when our brave people in the heroic town of Bayt Sahur stood fast—men, women, youths, and children. You displayed a lofty stand when you refused to pay taxes to the occupier and confronted the invasion of the new Tatars and the robbery and terrorism of the Zionist state. Our people hoisted the flag of the homeland and raised the slogans of the intifadah. All our cities, villages, and camps supported them. Bayt Sahur was as usual a harbinger of victory of the masses' will on the road to liberation.

Greetings, glory and pride be to the lofty people, who are armed with national pride. Greetings to our masses in the brave Bayt Sahur. Greetings to every man, woman, youth, girl, and child. Greetings to their popular committees, frameworks, institutions, societies, and national activities. Glory to Bayt Sahur, the holy city of the shepherds' field. Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and goodwill among men.

Just as in Bayt Sahur, the heroic Gaza, the steadfast and proud Gaza, our masses in the lofty Gaza Strip were carrying out, despite the blockade and starvation, the epic of the daily confrontation of the occupiers, and turning the Strip's cities, villages, and camps into flames exploding in the face of the occupiers. Brave Nabulus, and all the northern cities and villages, were also demonstrating the endless power of sacrifice and heroic steadfastness. The enemy's plans backfired. Nabulus stood fast and challenged the enemy. The mountain continued to be unshaken by the wind.

Our masses in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Bethlehem were confronting the enemies' conspiracies against our holy places, and the herds of settlers. Our brave masses in every position were knocking at the doors of history by their blood and resistance, and making the features of the bright future of our free, independent, and sovereign homeland. In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. And another favor will He bestow, which ye do love, help from God and a speedy victory. So give the glad tidings to the believers. [koranic verses]

O masses of our people everywhere: These heroic sacrifices were coupled by moves made on all fronts and in various arenas of possible support for the cause. The objective was to enlist further support for the cause of our people and their objectives of attaining freedom and independence. During the various meetings held by the Palestinian leadership during the past few weeks, beginning with the meetings held by the Palestinian leaders, the PLO Executive Committee, and the PLO Central Council and ending with the meetings held by the board of directors of the Palestine National Fund, the emphasis was on ways to make the best possible effort to support

the intifadah masses in their valiant battle and to ensure the continuation of this battle and the victory of these masses.

During the past few weeks, the PLO Central Council reaffirmed the pillars of the Palestinian peace initiative and outlined the constants governing our political and diplomatic moves at this phase. The Council endorsed the launching of a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue under international auspices and in accordance with the Palestinian national constants declared at the time to help such a dialogue become a step on the road to convening an international peace conference in our region. The reference here is to the peace of the strong and not to the capitulation of the weak, to the peace vindicating right and restoring justice to the people who have decided to live as a free and sovereign people on their free and independent homeland. Besides, the past few weeks have witnessed a development in the world's support for our rights. Foremost among the manifestations of this support was the important speech delivered by His Holiness the Pope in which he highlighted his sympathy with our people, their cause, and their suffering, affirming the people's right to have a homeland. Moreover, the speech delivered by President Mitterrand in Strasbourg was another form of support. In this important speech, President Mitterrand affirmed his unmistakably principled commitment to the just cause of our people. Besides, the resolutions issued by the United Nations were also evidence of this support. We should not forget the resolutions issued by the Commonwealth summiteers; as these resolutions constitute added leverage to bolster international support for our cause. We are here referring to this support which is gaining momentum and which cannot be broken by a biased, flagrant, and blatant use of the veto at the UN Security Council against the Palestinians' human rights. The U.S. Administration is decrying human rights violations everywhere except in Palestine. This support is also upstaging all attempts to circumvent our cause. Moreover, it is also overtaking the doomed maneuvers that seek to divide our people and to rule out any role for the PLO. These attempts are stillborn. Their effects will be hastily crushed by our masses through their affirmation of the strength of the unity of our people inside and outside the occupied territories and also through their adherence to their program and to the PLO, their leader and sole legitimate representative in the victorious revolutionary march of our great and militant people.

O people of the glorious intifadah; o you forgers of independence; o you heroes of the confrontation; o you male and female strugglers of the intifadah: On the anniversary marking the independence declaration proclaiming the creation of the State of Palestine and while approaching the second anniversary of the outbreak of the blessed intifadah, we are continuing our victorious march, displaying firmer resolve, stronger determination, and greater confidence in the approach of freedom and victory. On the independence declaration anniversary, our main task revolves around the need to bolster our national unity in order to consecrate and entrench the accomplishments scored by the intifadah and also to help make our state a reality on our national soil by imposing the people's authority and institutions. Let us enhance discipline and commitment within all of our structures. Let us bolster the work of our forces and strike teams. Let us intensify their activities in the face of the criminal escalation by the Israeli repression machine.

O brothers and beloved ones: We must strengthen our boycott of the occupation regulations, laws, taxes, and commodities. Let us thwart the enemies' attempts to split our ranks. Let us kill rumors and the attempts to revive family and tribal prejudices, as these prejudices are hateful means used by the enemy to deal a blow to our unity and intifadah. Let our popular committees and the charity committees be bolstered. Let them enhance their vital role in resolving all the problems that might arise. Let us protect and safeguard the example of national unity created and embodied by our masses through their awareness and sacrifices. Israel is targeting all of us. We should not let differences in opinions divide us or divert our attention from fighting the enemy. We should remain united and fuse within the strong melting pot of unity incorporating Hamas, Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, the Arab Liberation Front, the Communists, trade unions, associations, committees, and structures. This melting pot must reflect the unity of sincere brotherhood. We should remain united. We should remain like a compact structure that keeps its components together. If one limb of this body is pained, the other parts would suffer along with it. [part of a saying by Prophet Muhammad—FBIS].

This unity must not only be demonstrated in the homeland. Nay, it must also be demonstrated in southern Lebanon and also in our steadfast camps in which our masses are holding out in the face of the most dangerous Zionist-U.S. conspiracies, which are being hatched with their agents against our Arab nation.

O brothers and beloved ones; o kinfolk; o all of my kinfolk; o our people in the homeland and the diaspora: Blessed be the martyrs, the martyrs of our people's glorious revolution, the martyrs of independence. We pledge to their chaste souls that we will continue the march until the attainment of victory on independence day, the day of the State of Palestine. Greetings to you, glory and pride to you, the banners of victory belong to you, o you heroes held in detention centers. O you strugglers in the streets and neighborhoods of our cities, villages, and camps; o you who are holding out in the diaspora, standing vigil and alert in trenches defending the people and revolution: We are now going through the last quarter of the hour. We are approaching victory. It is an intifadah until the establishment of the state, a steadfastness until the realization of victory. Victory is close at hand. The break of dawn is approaching. The state is a stone's throw away. In the name of God, the

Merciful, the Compassionate. Truly did God fulfil the vision of His apostle: Ye shall enter the sacred mosque, if God wills, with minds secure, heads shaved, hair cut short, and without fear. For He knew what ye knew not, and He granted besides this a speedy victory. [koranic verse]. It is a revolution until victory, until victory, until victory.

'Arafat Cables Gorbachev on Revolution Anniversary

JN0811214689 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1926 GMT 8 Nov 89

["Text" of message of congratulations from Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your celebrations of the 72d anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution, I am pleased, on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people and my brother members of the PLO Executive Committee, and in my own name, to send to your excellency—and through you to your militant party, esteemed government, and the friendly Soviet people—the sincerest heartfelt congratulations and warmest wishes. I wish your diligent people continued growth, progress, and prosperity.

Sharing with you your celebrations on this important occasion, we note with great pride and appreciation your constant and brave support and solidarity for our people in their just struggle and valiant national resistance under the PLO, their sole, legitimate represetative, to terminate the Israeli occupation and establish their independent state with holy Jerusalem as its capital. Your support to our people and revolution at this important and fateful time enhances their resolve and determination to continue their just struggle and national intifadah. This support certainly contributes toward achieving a just and durable peace in our region.

I take this opportunity to affirm to your excellency our sincere determination to continue to bolster the existing ties of friendship, cooperation, solidarity, and coordination between us in the interests of, and for benefit of, our peoples. These interests include the achievement of a just peace in our region and the strenghtening of the pillars of world peace and security.

I wish you continued health and happiness and I wish the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity under your wise and brave leadership.

With best heartfelt wishes to you, Comrade Gorbachev, our people's great friend. Revolution until victory.

Al-Surani Arrives in Cairo To Brief Officials

NC1011162189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee arrived in Cairo this afternoon to brief officials there on the resolutions passed by the PLO Executive Committee at its meeting which ended in Tunis at an early hour today.

U.S. Accused of 'Hindering' Peace

JN1411164389 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Rabat, Nov. 14, INA—Mr Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the Palestine Liberation Organizations' (PLO) Executive Committee, said that peace would not be attained in the Arab region unless the Palestinian people were allowed to return to their home-land, and [word indistinct] the right to self-determination and establishing their own state.

In a statement to INA correspondent in Rabat today, commenting on the United States plan on Palestinian representation, tabled by James Baker, U.S. state secretary, Mr al-Surani said that the (PLO) is in fact the Palestinian people, and that he who does not want the PLO to participate in the peace talks does not recognize the Palestinian people.

Mr. al-Surani called on the U.S. Administration to realize that peace could not be attained unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people led by its representative the PLO were recognized.

The Palestinian official accused the U.S. of being responsible for hindering the peace process, the strategy of which was adopted by the Palestinian National Council last November. This strategy won the backing of the Casablanca Arab summit and other international organizations such as the Islamic Conference Organization, the Organization of African Unity, the European Common Market (the Madrid announcement), the Socialist countries (the Bukharist announcement) and the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva, he pointed out.

Referring to the United States aid to Israel, the Palestinian official stressed that this backing would block all hopes to achieve a lasting peace in the Arab region.

Mr al-Surani expressed hope that the U.S. would resort to right and discard its continued denial of the Palestinian people's right to exist, self-determination and establishing their own state.

Khalid al-Hasan on Shamir's Plan, U.S. Visit

JN1011202289 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Telephone interview with Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the foreign relations and parliamentary committee of the Palestine National Council, PNC, identified here by his nom de guerre Abu-al-Sa'id, in Tunis, by a Radio Monte Carlo reporter—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Brother Khalid, peace plans are many. However, in fact, where are we now and where is peace?

[Al-Hasan] In fact, the peace process began with the Palestinian peace plan adopted by the PNC which recently met in Algiers. However, the Palestinian peace plan lacked a mechanism of implementation, a mechanism of action. Then Shamir, who has a scheduled visit to the United States, was forced to announce what was called the Israeli Government's peace initiative. The essence of this initiative, especially if we link it to Shamir's statements, has nothing to do with peace, because it rejects negotiations with the PLO and withdrawal from even an inch of the occupied territories, as Shamir said, and includes the no's that are a feature of the stand of Shamir and the Israeli Government. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What are you waiting for, and what is Washington waiting for, because the U.S. capital is waiting for your reply?

[Al-Hasan] In fact, before this, we should realize one thing, namely that when Israel announced its approval [of the Baker plan], its approval was announced in a form different from the true approval that was made inside [Israel]. Consequently, there was more than one text of the Israeli decision in the news media. Regrettably, the world press did not publish the true text; it published the untrue text, the media text. This is the first event of its kind in which a government makes a decision on a certain text and announces this text in a different form. This also shows new maneuvering. This is why the first welcome of Israel's approval was followed by a statement by Mr Baker to the effect that the United States could not agree on Israel's call for any guarantees that would affect the essence of the five points. In light of this, the situation has once again become ambiguous although all of this has facilitated Shamir's visit to the United States. Here comes the role of the Palestinian position. There are constants regarding the Palestinian position that were approved by the PLO Central Council. These constants are that the delegation must be formed by the PLO and from inside and outside [the occupied territories], and that the dialogue should be open to discuss elections and other issues. Therefore, clarifications should be made. Of course, there were lengthy meetings with Egypt, during which positions were coordinated. In light of what has recently taken place, the central committee [as heard] has made a decision regarding a certain form of a letter that was carried by Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, to Cairo today, so that Cairo, as it was agreed, will convey it to Mr Baker in Washington. We are waiting for the results.

[Reporter] This means that your reply will reach Washington before President Bush receives Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Al-Hasan] Presumably.

[Reporter] Presumably. So, all sides are waiting for the meeting between Shamir and Bush to know Israel's true intentions, and in light of the results you will assess the situation?

[Al-Hasan] I cannot now say that, because perhaps nothing would be leaked out. Perhaps, during this meeting, nothing would be said about Baker's points. We are waiting to see.

[Reporter] You are waiting, and we are also waiting. Thank you Abu-al-Sa'id.

[Al-Hasan] Thank you.

PLO Leadership Studies Baker Plan

LD1111222789 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The Palestinian leadership of the PLO has met in Tunis under the chairmanship of brother Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, during which it studied political developments, including the five points of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The Palestinian leadership defined its views on a number of developments, stemming from the premise decided upon by the Palestinian Central Council during its recent meeting. This urged that impetus be given to the process of a just peace in order to accomplish the aims of the blessed uprising of our people and achieve our inalienable national rights.

The Palestinian leadership decided to send brother Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the Executive Committee, to Cairo to convey these views to the Egyptian leadership for conveying to the U.S. Administration.

The Palestinian leadership also expressed its condemnation of the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council through which the U.S. Administration attempted to lighten the burden of the total world condemnation of the increasing crimes and terrorism of the Israelis against our people who are struggling and resisting the Zionist occupation.

Final Statement of Dissident Fatah Meeting Noted

JN1211085089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Damascus—At a news conference held yesterday afternoon at the end of the fifth general congress of the [dissident] Palestine National Liberation Movement—Fatah, Abu-Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary general of the movement's Central Committee, said that Syrian-Fatah ties began with the launching by the Fatah Movement of armed struggle. He added that these ties have been bolstered and enhanced. He went on to say that these ties have been baptized with blood in the conflict with the enemy. Abu-Musa also paid tribute to the firm nationalist and pan-Arab stands of the Syrian Arab Republic under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The final statement of the movement's fifth general congress declared that Syria is the bastion of pan-Arab steadfastness and the fundamental supporter of the Palestinian national struggle. It stressed that this fact demands that ties with Syria be bolstered and enhanced.

The conferees expressed great appreciation for the the pan-Arab stand of Syria—people, party, and Army—under His Excellency struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. The statement called for the creation of a broad-based Palestinian national alliance to help achieve national objectives, indicating that our people's valiant intifadah in the occupied Arab territories has defeated the policies of capitulation.

Text of Intifadah Call No 48

JN1111172989 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Nov 89

["Text" of Call No 48 issued by the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah on 9 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Call, call, call. No voice overrides the voice of the intifadah. No voice overrides the voice of the Palestinian people—the people of the PLO.

Call No 48 issued by the PLO—the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah [UNLI]: Call of independence:

Heroic masses of our people; soldiers of the stone and the Molotov; you who have rehabilitated the national name of the Palestinian and Arab individual, and stood up to the mightiest military power in the Middle East, and achieved great successes and humiliated the hated occupation, and held the banner of revolution and national liberation: The glory is yours, dignity our martyrs'. March down the road of freedom and national independence.

Our striving masses: Our Palestinian people are now celebrating an important national day—the anniversary of the proclamation of the Palestinian state. The first anniversary of the independence proclamation comes as the firm will of our people grows even firmer and more defiant and steadfast, and their glorious intifadah strikes deeper roots. It is the intifadah that, thanks to the struggle and sacrifices and awareness of our people and their rallying around their national, unified leadership and the PLO—their sole, legitimate representative—has succeeded in toppling all conspiratorial policies and projects that set out to outflank our just, legitimate rights to repatriation and self-determination and setting up our independent state. Foremost among these projects is the Zionist Shamir's and the American attempts to outflank it.

The valiant intifadah of our people has confirmed the possibility of achieving victory and realizing our people's national aspirations along the lines of their national program, which was passed by the 19th Palestine National Council and which was backed on the Arab and international fronts. It is a program based on developing and escalating the intifadah and sticking to the Palestinian peace initiative.

Masses of the popular intifadah: As the UNLI shares with our Palestinian people wherever they reside their joy over the independence anniversary, it affirms its resolve and that of our masses to hold fast to our legitimate rights to repatriation, self- determination, and statehood. Never will our masses relinquish these rights or stand for compromise. Our masses assert that the intifadah will continue and grow, and in the meantime learn from the lessons of the militant experience of our people. Our masses affirm their support for the resolutions of the recent PLO Central Council held in Baghdad and declare that only the PLO has the right to name and announce our Palestinian delegation to any talks to prepare the international conference.

Our proud masses: As the UNLI shares with you the observance of independence day as well as the international day of solidarity with Palestinians, it asserts that our battle with the occupation is a long and arduous one and requires a high degree of steadfastness and militant adjustment. The UNLI calls for the following:

1. On the Palestinian front: consolidation of national unity and enhancement of the state of the popular, national, and sectoral committees, and completion of their establishment in various localities inasmuch as they constitute the revolutionary form of the popular authority and the key organizing bodies of the movement and struggle of the masses. On the occasion of the independence anniversary, the UNLI urges our masses to deck the walls of our cities, villages, and camps with uniform slogans and banners bearing solely the signature of the UNLI. As the UNLI takes pride in examples of civil disobedience as produced by the Bayt Sahur, Nablus, and Gaza masses, it calls on our masses in other localities to copy these practices which illustrate the immense militant potential of our people as they revolt against all the policies of starvation, oppression, and bloody repression. The UNLI asserts that these actions would not have been possible if it were not for its established national unity and the great distance it has traveled on the front of organizing the intifadah organs. The UNLI further asserts that if we are to triumph we are required to step up our struggle against the Zionist enemy and inflict losses among its ranks, as well as to disrupt and thwart its various programs, intensifying the boycott of Israeli goods, promoting all forms of national production by enhancing and expanding the role of production cooperatives and the home economy, cultivating more land, and rationalizing consumption.

On this occasion, the UNLI urges our brave merchants in Jerusalem to boycott all Israeli products, for which we have national substitutes, and not to deal in products whose sources cannot be identified. The UNLI also calls on our masses in the homeland and the diaspora to reinforce forms of solidarity and cooperation with the families of the martyrs, wounded, detainees, and other victims. The UNLI stresses the importance of providing all forms of support and assistance to the pursued strugglers, meeting their needs, giving them shelter, and assisting them to continue their heroic struggle against

the occupation. The UNLI urges our sons, the secondary school students, to responsibly deal with one another and to be disciplined during examinations in the classrooms.

As the UNLI greets the residents of Safa for their self-restraint during the recent incidents, it urges everybody to renounce factional, sectarian, and family differences and exert every effort to reinforce national unity among the ranks of our people.

2. On the Arab and international levels, the UNLI urges the Arab masses and their national forces to set up a large Arab popular front to support and assist the glorious intifadah and to consecrate 15 November as a national day on which popular marches are organized and our people's militant role is promoted. The UNLI urges the Arab regimes to support our people and their glorious intifadah and provide the requirements of steadfastness by fulfilling all the pledges and implementing all the resolutions adopted during the Casablanca and Algiers summit conferences, and to try to set up pressure forces against the total U.S. bias toward Israel—a bias which was recently demonstrated in the U.S. veto to foil the Security Council's draft resolution to condemn the brutal practices of the occupation authorities against our people in Bayt Sahur.

The UNLI asks the Syrian regime to correct its relations with the PLO on the basis of joint struggle against the Zionist enemy, to reinforce Arab national steadfastness, and to effectively help support our people's intifadah. The UNLI also calls on our people's allies and friends in the world, foremost of which are the Soviet Union, the socialist bloc, and the world liberation movements, to exert more efforts and exercise pressure to secure the convening of an effective international conference to be attended by all the parties involved, including the PLO on an equal footing with other parties, and to support our people's right to repatriation, self- determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

The UNLI also hails Pope John Paul's support for our people's just cause. It also highly appreciates French President Mitterrand's statements before the European Parliament in Strasbourg. It also urges the EC countries to support our people's legitimate rights and to pressure the United States and Israel into accepting the will of the international community.

The UNLI appeals to the international community and to the United Nations and its secretary general to send a permanent observation commission to expose the daily brutal practices against our people, and to try to place the occupied territories under temporary international supervision.

O our heroic masses on the path of freedonm and independence, as the UNLI promises you to continue struggle until the occupation is defeated and independence is achieved, it urges you to carry out the following militant activities:

Consider 12, 13, and 14 November days to prepare celebrations on the first anniversary of independence. On this day, Palestinian flags will be raised, popular marches will be organized, the national anthem and national slogans will be recited, and fireworks will be displayed. Fourteen November will also be a day to honor our people's martyrs. On 14 November, visits will be paid to the martyr's families and tombs, and to the families of the detainees, wounded, and deportees. On that day, military parades and various militant activities will be organized.

Consider 15 November a national day on which institutions, companies, factories, and local newspapers will be closed and marches, dances, and children's parades will be held. Balloons will also be released. On that day, shops will be open until 1700 and Palestinian flags will be raised over all the cities, villages, and camps of our Palestinian people. Our people's women will also wear the Palestinian costume.

The days of 16, 17, and 18 November are days for clashes in the course of which the lands of the State of Palestine will be declared liberated lands through loudspeakers and the mosques' minarets. This shall be associated with all signs of rebellion, such as erecting barricades, hoisting flags, painting slogans, and staging military parades.

Nineteen November is a day for a general strike to protest the enemy's measures and policies against our sacred places and its repeated attempts to enter the Holy Mosque in Jerusalem and build the alleged temple in the al-Aqsa Mosque's courtyard. It is also a day to commemorate the martyrdom of the Palestinian leader, Shaykh 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam.

The days of 20 and 21 November are days for higher education during which a range of activities will be staged to pressure the occupation to reopen schools and institutions. The UNLI urges international educational institutions and the UNESCO to support and give backing to this demand.

On 22, 23, and 24 November, the specialized committees shall follow up the decision to boycott Israeli products that have a national substitute, and monitor prices and make sure they are not manipulated.

On 25 November, various activities will be staged in solidarity with our detainees against the practices of the oppressive authorities and to protest the detentions and the development and building of fascist detention camps and centers.

Twenty-seven November shall be a day for outstanding militant activities to confront occupation and its agents and the herds of settlers.

Twenty-eight November is a day for a general strike to express our people's rejection of all liquidatory conspiracies and plans that aim to bypass our people's legitimate rights.

The day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, 29 November, sit-ins will be staged outside the International Red Cross offices and the foreign consulates in Jerusalem. Memoranda calling on the international institutions to intervene to stop the Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights shall be submitted.

The days of 1, 2, and 3 December are days for escalation and clashes with the invading Zionist army.

We pledge to avenge the martyrs' blood. We vow that the intifadah will continue until victory. Hand in hand to foil all conspiratorial schemes. Together on the path of freedom and independence.

Long live the intifadah and our militant masses. Revolution until victory.

Abu-Musa Group Plans To Try 'Arafat for 'Treason'

JN1111183989 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The Abu-Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] group, which broke away from Yasir 'Arafat, has announced that it will try 'Arafat on charges of treason. Abu-Musa told reporters that 'Arafat would be able to defend himself or send a representative to defend him. He added that the decision to try 'Arafat for treason was made at a conference his movement held near Damascus.

Further on Plans To Try 'Arafat

NC1211070189 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel Abu-Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] yesterday announced that a special court will be set up soon to try PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on charges of treason, deviation from Fatah principles and objectives, and recognition of Israel.

At a news conference in Damascus yesterday, Col Abu-Musa said the decision was made during the Fatah general congress held in Damascus from 4 to 8 November. The congress, Abu-Musa added, decided to step up the armed struggle against Israel inside and outside the occupied territories and to confront the capitulationist settlement of the Palestinian issue.

South Asian Regional Affairs

SAARC Session Ends; No Decision on Summit

BK0911163189 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] The seventh session of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Council of Ministers ended in Islamabad today. It requested its chairperson and prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, to hold consultations with heads of state and government of member countries for deciding a concensus date of the fifth summit.

A Foreign Office spokesman briefing newsmen later said the council emphasized the need to concentrate on a few action oriented programs of common concern with regional focus and optimum benefits to member states. It also emphasized that SAARC activities should become effective instruments for transfer of technology. The council directed the secretary general to convene an expert group meeting by the end of January next to work out modalities for realization of SAARC 2000—a basic needs perspective [declaration adopted at 1988 SAARC Summit in Islamabad].

The spokesman said Pakistan circulated the concept paper on human resource development among the ministers. The meeting directed the secretary general to covene an experts group meeting to examine the Pakistani proposal.

The Council of Ministers accepted an offer by Sri Lanka to hold a meeting of experts of member states regarding implementation of the SAARC regional convention on suppression of terrorism.

The council agreed to examine the establishment of a regional body on culture to promote cultural links among member states.

The spokesman said during the chairpersonship tenure of Ms Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan had endeavored to play a moderating role, while making efforts to maintain the tempo of progress so far achieved and to ensure that activities within SAARC were geared toward improving socio-economic conditions of the people of South Asia.

The foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Nepal, Mr Anisul Islam and and Mr Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, called on their Pakistani counterpart, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, separately in Islamabad today. At their meeting, they reviewed progress achieved at the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting. Bilateral matters also came under consideration. They congratulated Sahabzada Yaqub Khan on successful conclusion of the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting and thanked Pakistan for extending hospitality to their delegation.

Bangladesh Minister Comments

BK1011064089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Pakistan and Bangladesh are expected to enter into joint ventures soon to develop their economic relations. This was stated by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mr Anisul Islam in an interview in Islamabad

before his departure for Dhaka yesterday. He said relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh have improved tremendously after restoration of democracy in Pakistan, and the recent visit of Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto has opened a new era of cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

The Bangladesh foreign minister said the two countries are in constant touch with each other to adopt identical stands on various international issues, as well as to overcome regional problems such as terrorism and drug trafficking.

About the outcome of the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] ministerial meeting, which ended in Islamabad yesterday, he said a new momentum has been given to the organization and more areas of mutual cooperation have been identified, particularly in the fields of trade and industry.

Algeria

Iran's Velayati Comments on Talks in Algiers

LD0811202889 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who is visiting our country held a news conference today at the Foreign Ministry. Our television correspondent Souraya Bouamama asked Mr Velayati three important questions on first, the state of bilateral relations, second, Iranian frozen assets in Washington, third, Tehran's attitude toward the al-Ta'if agreement.

[Bouamama] As Mr Velayati was entering the Foreign Ministry, we asked him about the results of his visit to our country. He said that his talks with Algerian officials were fruitful and constructive and that his visit was positive.

Our second question concerned Iranian money frozen in Washington. The Iranian answer was as follows: We hope that the freeze will be lifted by the Bush administration. We also hope that the Hague court will grant compensation for the downing of the Iranian plane by Washington.

We concluded this news conference by asking a question on Tehran's position regarding the al-Ta'if agreement. Mr Velayati's response was brief: He said that this is not our business but according to the latest information that has reached us, we understand that Muslims are against a sectarian regime, and that Iran supports Muslims in Lebanon.

During a big meeting that brought together the Iranian foreign minister and journalists, we asked the following questions: What is Tehran's position regarding [word indistinct] in Paris vis-a-vis wearing of veil? We support the will of Muslims everywhere, answered Mr Velayati. All Muslims living in France should be free to exercise their religious rites and wear whatever they wish.

There were other questions regarding no peace-no war in the Gulf. Mr Velayati gave the following answer: We can see no obstacle to continuing the negotiations anywhere and anytime.

Mr Velayati went on to comment on Algeria's role in its capacity as a member of the UN Security Council: Iran welcomes all Algerian initiatives and hopes that Algeria, like other countries, supports the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 598.

Further on News Conference

LD0811231389 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This afternoon the Iranian foreign minister held a news conference at the Foreign Ministry in which he described as positive his talks with Algerian officials, expressing his hope to see further progress in cooperation between the two countries in various domains.

'Ali Akbar Velayati spoke about the need for cooperation between Iran and Algeria within the United Nations, saying that the two countries are currently studying [words indistinct].

Regarding the oil ceiling production, Mr Velayati said that it should be studied in depth and that every rise in production will have damaging results for all.

Concerning the Gulf war, the Iranian foreign minister said that the main problem obstructing the negotiations is Iraq's refusal to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory which they occupy despite the insistence of the United Nations on implementing Resolution 598, which provides for the withdrawal of the forces of both countries to internationally recognized borders after the operation of exchanging POWs.

USSR Naval Chief Arrives With Delegation

LD1411094189 Algiers APS in Arabic 0914 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Algiers, 14 Nov (APS)—A military delegation from the Soviet Union, headed by Admiral V.N. Chernavin, deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, arrived in Algiers yesterday on an official visit lasting several days.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Col Abdelmadjid Targhit, commander of the Algerian Navy, and a number of senior officers from the National People's Army.

State To Abandon Foreign Trade Monopoly

LD0911231889 Paris International Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Algeria has decided to abandon its monopoly over foreign trade. Companies will soon be able to export and import as they wish. [passage omitted]

Mehri Reports on FLN Central Committee Session

LD0811094189 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] The work of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee's third session ended at noon today, immediately following the closed session. After the final meeting, FLN Secretary General Abdelhamid Mehri held a news conference that was attended by a large number of journalists from the national press.

The discussion centered on the FLN's future directions. In addition, several questions were raised on culture, information, and the relationship between the FLN and popular organizations. Evaluating the session, Abdelhamid Mehri said:

[Begin Mehri recording] The session prepared the preliminary drafts to be submitted to Congress. First of all, many amendments were made to the FLN's basic statute. The main considerations for these amendments were to adjusted to [words indistinct]; second, eagerness for the precise practice of democracy within the FLN; third, eagerness for the organic relations between the higher bodies and those that follow them in responsibility, and eagerness for democratic relations or trends in decisionmaking which allow the minority to defend its opinion at all levels in a manner that provides all possible guatantees for minority opinion to be conveyed to and discussed by the competent bodies, as well as to reduce administrative tasks to the greatest possible extent. That is, all responsibilities in the FLN will be political, and employment [al-Tawdif] will be exceptional. Of course, there are several possibilities facing the memebrs in the revision and restructuring of the FLN now operates as a party—a large, strong party—but still a party. Of course, this will reflect on all its material aspects, particularly the financial ones.

I inform the brothers that we financed this congress partly from the remaining budget, but also partially from members' contributions. After the basic statute, there is a summing-up of the economic, social, and cultural achievements achieved since independence, a critical summing-up that highlights the positive aspects, as well as the weak points and mistakes. It is a document that surveys a quarter of a century of intensive work carried out by the country under the leadership of the FLN.

There is also a resolution on educational and vocational issues, a resolution about culture, and several political resolutions which naturally deal with foreign and defense policy and which outline in a more precise way the FLN's attitude toward other political associations and its principles for dealing with them in the future, and the FLN's relationship with the various popular organizations and ways of dealing with them. [end recording]

Egypt

Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly Joint Session

NC1111113289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0812 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak to a joint session of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council held in the People's Assembly main hall in Cairo—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, brother and sister members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: Our meeting at the opening of every parliamentary session takes place while we are still steeped in the fragrant atmosphere of the immortal October day. Perhaps this prompts us at the beginning of the new session to renew our awareness of the October victory's lessons, experiences, and examples which have taught us a great deal.

The October victory taught us that the Egyptian will is able to overcome all hardships and the most difficult obstacles, make a firm decision at the right time, and implement that decision through precise planning. We have learned from the great October victory that God has given our fighting people on the military and civilian fronts the ability to contribute with body, mind, and spirit. We have learned from the great October victory that the people of Egypt, with their intelligence and through education, can absorb all the scientific and technological progress of the age and make use of this in the best manner and the shortest time and with the most meticulous application. We have learned from the splendid October victory that we are a people who are brought together by difficulties and united by perils and whose hidden resources emerge when the homeland calls for work, contribution, and sacrifice. We have learned from the glorious October victory that our valiant Armed Forces are the bearers of the shield [applause] and defenders of the homeland against any aggression directed against their sanctities, values, and fate. They spare no effort in doing this. They are always ready to raise the banner high and never lose their zeal.

This is what we have learned from the miraculous October victory and what guided us in the peace moves and in the accomplishments of reconstruction as we faced a difficult economic situation. The effects of this situation did not spare many big countries with enormous resources and capabilities. I believe that we must follow the line of the great October victory today and in the future.

The endorsement of peace, purging the land from aggression, and raising the banners over every inch of our national soil were the prelude to the process of rebuilding the state politically, economically, and socially.

It was our fate that we should shoulder this difficult task. It was natural that our first steps should be burdened by many shortcomings, particularly in the infrastructure projects without which no building can rise. The basis for any economic or social construction is the political system based on a choice of parties, freedom of expression, and all-out work to give the masses full opportunity to participate in decisionmaking in all constitutional and democratic assemblies. A free country can only be built by free men. Intellectual and professional creativity can only be released through freedom of expression and listening to all opinions.

We strengthened the pillars of stability, building on the supremacy of the law, before which all citizens are equal. There is no difference between a ruler and his subjects or between big and small.

We fully respected the independence of the courts, which are a refuge for anyone wronged, a haven for establishing justice, and a referee among citizens and between citizens and the government departments.

Party life was established on sound bases, characterized by the exercise of democracy in a way that added to our

construction and by a press enjoying full freedom without any control or censorship. The construction process began on a large scale. This required the implementation of an ambitious plan for infrastructure projects necessary for industrial and agricultural development and for raising the standards of services to the people. We then expanded in production fields and built new towns accommodating an integrated society. We adopted an open-door production policy, facilitated export procedures, and the label of made in Egypt became well-known in various parts of the world. As all have recognized, we achieved high standards in our transport and telecommunications networks.

We achieved a great deal in 8 years. I do not need to explain it to you in detail. You are aware of these achievements. You played a a key role in these achievements through your participation in defining the priorties, passing the necessary legislation, following up implementation, and controlling performance.

However, we must continue to examine our experiment to enable us to redouble good efforts, correct shortcomings, and define mistakes and obstacles so that our forward thrust always maintains its vitality, correct decision, and sound implementation.

We confront ourselves with sincere frankness, without complexes, and without deceiving ourselves by inventing excuses and justifications. This is because we work in broad daylight and we have nothing to hide. The money is the people's money. All the efforts are directed toward the people's interest. Participation is the right and duty of all. The returns are for everyone. There are no privileges for one group over another. We support the poor [applause] until they find a way to earn their living and achieve a dignified and human life. We also support, appreciate, and encourage the able so that they may contribute to the construction process. We must be with the two so they can support each other. If all society is poor, then there is no use.

We support, appreciate, and encourage the able so that they can contribute to construction and fulfill their duty to society. We do not believe in conflict based on enmity. Instead, we believe in a society that balances rights and duties, respects the rights of the individual and those of society, and calls on all to fulfill their duties to benefit the homeland as a whole.

No party should dominate another. No sedition should be fomented. There should be no conflict that destroys rather than builds, that subverts rather than adds to the building, or that leads no one on the right course.

Therefore, we reject any claim that we are heading to the right or to the left. Our sole direction is toward Egypt and the heart of Egypt. [applause] Our first and only concern is to care for the Egyptian citizen among his family and on his land. The building of Egypt is our goal, hope, and desire, for Egypt is the mother of all its sons.

I believe that this year, and for years to come, we have to define a number of standards to which we must adhere. In discussing these standards with you as we inaugurate a new legislative session, I would like to stress the following criteria:

1. We must be keen to do our duty before we raise our voices demanding our rights. We must consider this principle one of Egypt's contemporary values;

2. We must accelerate the pace of work and production;

3. We must seek proficiency and creation in pursuit of perfection.

Maintaining the delicate balance between rights and duties is a fundamental pillar of progress and represents a firm base of social justice. It requires each of us to hold himself to account before blaming others and holding them responsible. Therefore, every citizen, whatever his position, must realize that the state's potential is entirely determined by what the people have to offer to the state. This rules out passivity and shifting the whole burden to the government as if the government alone were able to fulfill the citizens' wishes and as if its resources were infinite. Finally, this principle requires every individual to do his duty, inspired by his conscience and without any one watching or controlling him. He must do his duty seriously and sincerely and place the interest of the homeland and the citizen above all. He also should reject hanging back or trying to evade responsibility.

We have talked a lot on various occasions about the stifling bureaucracy and its destructive effects which obstruct the development efforts, threaten the interests of all sectors of society, and insist on changing easily realizable goals into goals that are impossible to realize. Therefore, we called for combating this bureaucracy and for drawing up adequate rules to limit its harmful negative repercussions on the administrative apparatus' performance and the citizens' interests.

Although this problem has eased in some areas as a result of the administrative reforms that have been made, there is still room to make further progress in this field. However, it behooves us to ask ourselves this extremely frank question: Is the shortcoming confined to the bureaucracy which is deeply entrenched in the administrative offices and which has become a prominent feature of the administrative structure of various countries? The right answer to this question from my point of view is that responsibility for the sound implementation of the right decision should be assumed not only by the administrative offices, but also by the masses who deal with such offices. Some people want to receive preferential treatment regardless of the merits of the case. Such treatment harms the public interest and the rights of the other citizens.

Some people pursue fraudulent techniques by exploiting loopholes in the laws, by-laws, and administrative decisions to achieve illegitimate profits for themselves. Others, and I want to be clear that I do not mean the

people's representatives, want to bury any law or decision as a part of a slanderous campaign that falsely claims that everything has become imbalanced—although the law and decision are adopted by their representatives—and also claims that reforms are impossible. This campaign includes other slanders which create a negative atmosphere.

I always repeat that this government, or any government in any country, cannot alone do everything or control everything. The citizens' responsibility at the various sites of work and production should be equal to the responsibility of those working in the official posts. This responsibility stems from the citizen's awareness of the public interest and from his perception that the official posts are not an adversary or a party to an artificial dispute. The national conscience should beat in the heart of every citizen on this soil in the same way. We are all in the same boat and on the same road.

If the state recognizes the citizen's right to freedom and work and to raising his family under suitable circumstances, the citizen should perform his duty with a clear conscience and the faith that he is an indivisible part of his homeland and that anything that harms the homeland harms everyone.

If we move to the second criterion, we will find out that the circumstances surrounding us require us to step up the pace of our achievements. I have met with remarkable examples of ambitious and productive Egyptian youths in various sites who are imbued with enthusiasm and zeal for the homeland. We admire and are proud of these youths.

Perhaps we are entitled to ask: Why does this spirit not spread to all sites? Why do we find negligence and indifference at one site and enthusiasm and sacrifice at another? There is no problem if it is the procedures that are wrong; let these procedures be amended. If the disease lies in indifference and laziness, adopting a clear criterion to evaluate work and follow-up performance will ensure that this phenomenon is eliminated.

The situation will change only if we apply two principles. The first is the principle of reward and punishment. The second is to give more encouragement to special talents and to provide them with the necessary conditions to create and innovate.

The third criterion to which I referred is constant effort to produce good, accurate, and perfect work. A good and outstanding product pleases the local consumer and dissuades him from buying imported products. A good and outstanding product is capable of competing in world markets. Egyptian manufacturers have proved their ability to enter this competition successfully and efficiently in several fields, including new industries only recently established in Egypt. We must protect and encourage this trend.

Brothers and sisters, in light of these criteria, I suggest that we concentrate our attention on some fundamental issues which I consider vital for the success of the march of reconstruction and development and for the continuation of the reform movement in the various aspects of Egyptian life.

The first issue is that of narrowing the still existing gap between imports and exports. This is a national issue of prime importance because the consequences of the continuation of this gap are dire and affect the homeland and all the citizens. This gap creates a serious imbalance in the structure of the Egyptian economy. The effects of this imbalance are directly reflected on the various aspects of our life as individuals and as a society.

Without going into detail, the problem can be summed up as follows: Our exports reached $2,700 million in 1988-89, compared to $1,600 million in 1986-87. If we add our other dollar revenues to the first figure, we will find that the total of our dollar revenues is $6,100 million. Our imports of consumer goods, semi-processed products, and investment products were $10,600 million this year, of which $1,100 million went to import wheat and flour and $2,100 million to import other consumer goods. Hence, there is a gap between total exports and total imports amounting to $4,500 million in 1 year.

Closing this gap by borrowing from abroad is dangerous, because this would double our foreign debt within a few years. Moreover, the continued flow of imports at this rate will increase inflation, because the prices of these imports are on the increase and often uncontrollable. This will double the rate of price increases without any control. Therefore, a program must be drawn up to reduce imports and increase exports. The government and this distinguished assembly will take part in drawing up this program. It might be proper for me to propose certain points that I deem worthy of discussion:

1. We must manufacture locally the production equipment termed capital goods, if it is possible to secure them in local markets. This approach is strengthened because we have made successful experiments in this field in the past few years. The big Egyptian companies manufactured a great deal of equipment that had not been made here before such as electric pylons, water purification plants, sugar factories, and certain basic units for the manufacture of fertilizers and cement. It is no longer difficult to manufacture cement and fertilizer factories and power plants. We must admit that the manufacture of this heavy equipment is a complicated process and that the products in the early stages cannot match similar products of the advanced industrial nations, which have made long strides in this field. What counts is being sure that we steadily raise our quality and competence until we become capable of competing in foreign markets. Therefore, we must quicken our pace and improve the value of Egyptian industrial and agricultural exports and maximalize added value. This requires reducing the exports of raw and semi-processed material and exporting finished products whenever possible. Perhaps this may require further facilities and incentives for exports.

2. The second issue that I would like to broach for discussion is the issue of assimilation of modern technology in agriculture and industry on the largest scale as was done in other developing countries in Asia in the past 2 decades. These countries succeeded in coping with the advanced countries and achieving an increasing surplus in their balance of payments. We do not ignore the achievements that have been made in this field in the past few years. These are visible realities in various agricultural and industrial spheres. There are nascent Egyptian industries in both the public and private sectors that succeeded in assimilating the most up-to-date technological methods according to the highest international standards. What is required, however, is the adoption of a comprehensive national plan to introduce modern technology, even if gradually, into various Egyptian sites according to a specific program.

3. I would like to raise the issue of developing the Egyptian economic performance to buttress the production capabilities without distinguishing between the private and public sectors. This requires action on two basic fronts.

The first front is the liberation and promotion of the public sector which could be accomplished by changing the productive structure of its units and giving it a free hand to appoint its administration which must follow specific production objectives and introduce financial reforms to the work regulations of its companies. Consequently, the issue is not one of selling out the public sector or changing its ownership; it is rather the issue of boosting it and raising its efficiency in order to produce more, achieve a higher rate of profit, and render services to a broader base of the masses. [applause] Hence, the liberation of the public sector will be a pure Egyptian necessity in favor of the national economy in view of the size of its principles and investments and in view of its task in controlling the national economy.

The second front is encouraging the private sector by expanding the size of the ownership of old and new joint and public companies and also by charting financial and monetary policies which can support its activities.

By moving in all these directions, we would be able to achieve further control of the rate of price increases, although we, like any other country, cannot curb such raises completely. Let us be honest over this issue because this is a phenomenon which has its international and local dimensions. All that we can do is to keep the price increases within a specific limit, particularly in those areas that directly harm people on a limited income. Our ability in this field will increase whenever the masses of citizens cooperate with us in our move to increase production and exports, rationalize consumption, curb imports, and combat extravagance and luxury.

Meanwhile, we place the issue of unemployment at the top of our agenda because we realize the importance of providing the chance of honest and productive work for the millions of Egyptian youths. But the state cannot alone confront this issue, the dimensions of which are growing each year. All efforts should be coordinated to alleviate the intensity of this issue. I do not want to resubmit past proposals or talk in detail about available alternatives. There is no doubt that your esteemed assembly, in view of its closeness to the masses and their concerns and problems, is capable of contributing greatly toward presenting ideas and contructive proposals in this regard.

Brothers and sisters, the People's Assembly and its legislative and control powers, cannot be dissociated from the construction processes. This also applies to the Consultative Council within its limited constitutional jurisdictions.

Therefore, I hope that extraordinary activities will be achieved at this session. I hope these activities will be characterized with positiveness and speed and that all the people's representatives will take part in formulating ideas and making decisions. I believe that this would be achieved in the following directions:

1. Continuing contacts with the popular bases in the various fields of construction to learn the reality of the situation;

2. Focusing the parliamentary committees' work on current issues linked with the processes of reconstruction in all sites and coordination among the work of the various committees along similar lines.

3. Forming committees to investigate facts needing clarification. These committees will then submit prompt and full reports to the assembly, where free debate will take place to ascertain the facts.

4. Following up closely the implementation of decisions, so as to help speed up and streamline the implementation and eliminate obstacles and tardiness.

5. Making good use of the reports and recommendations issuing from the Consultative Council in connection with its debate of the reconstruction issues.

6. Full cooperation among all parties in undertaking such national responsibilities which we all should shoulder because we are citizens of this country who live on its soil and who have equal rights and duties.

Brothers and sisters, all that we build or seek to build in theory and in practice would not be possible without the stability we enjoy in this country. Every Egyptian should take pride in that stability. All those around us, far and near, respect and appreciate the stability which we enjoy. I have repeatedly declared before you that under no circumstances will we tolerate any attempt to harm that stability, for stability is another name for peace and safety for all those who live on the Egyptian soil. [applause]

We welcome any intellectual or political activity undertaken in the context of respect for and commitment to the law. Nevertheless, our society firmly rejects any act

that defies such respect and commitment. The security services are satisfactorily carrying out their duties in this respect, but we call on all citizens to be guardians of stability and to provide every help to the security services in discharging their tasks. The security men have displayed great devotion and taken great risks to protect the homeland.

I hardly need to recall that our democratic system aims at promoting stability. Democracy is a guarantee for the citizen and the homeland. It is tantamount to freedom, respect for the public, and participation in decisionmaking on all levels and in all fields of national work. A free homeland is one where free men live. A homeland which has the freedom of choice has to exercise this freedom in expression of the public will. A homeland which relies on the opinions of its people does not exclude the public from its decisionmaking.

This is our motto: A free homeland and a free citizen. Based on these indisputable grounds, democracy is a bulwark for stability. Stability, for its part, lays the ground for progress. Without stability, we would not have been able to assume our rightful place in the Arab, Islamic, African, and international arenas. [applause]

The liberty of every citizen in Egypt means not transgressing on the liberty of others. Every citizen's exercise of his will means respect for the will of the majority. All these are facts that cannot be denied unless the purpose of debate is debate itself and unless the purpose of denial is obstruction and placing impediments in the path of honest workers.

No one can deny that what people read in both our official and partisan newspapers are free words. What they read contributes to the formulation of their views, when they both accept and reject, support and oppose. I thank God that all major and minor Egyptian writers acknowledge this fact, which has become an inseparable part of our democratic system. For 8 years, no single word has been suppressed, and no single writer has been deprived of the freedom of expression. [applause]

No one denies that the constitutional institutions are carrying out their legislative and supervisory duties in open daylight. Their debates are broadcast to the people. If we review the minutes of the People's Assembly sessions during recent successive terms, we will find proof that full opportunity is given for alternative views to be aired. Indeed, alternative views have made up the major share in the majority of debates. This is a good phenomenon which we encourage. All must cooperate with good intentions to perpetuate this practice. We have also frequently noticed that the majority party even disagrees with the majority government on some important issues and does not hesitate to express its viewpoint because the aim is, in the final count, the people's good. [applause]

For this reason, I hope that people of all political inclinations will be careful to preserve this democratic system and constantly seek to develop and protect it. Democracy shelters and protects everyone. It would not be democracy if it were the preserve of one party only. It gives me pleasure to extend a special greeting to all of you, one by one, in appreciation of the major work you did in the past term and which was accomplished after exhaustive discussion inside the committees and after detailed debates that were conducted within the broadest possible scope. Everyone participated in these discussions in a true patriotic spirit and with profound faith that the People's Assembly was elected by the people in order to carry out its legislative and supervisory role for the people's good. [applause]

Your venerable assembly's parliamentary role on the international scene has also been appreciated at all the international conferences in which it participated. [applause]

I ask everyone for more concern for democracy and for further action to develop it in a healthy and proper atmosphere. Our people, with their huge heritage of civilization and rich experience of struggle, are able to develop and enhance the democratic structure continuously. Our people's various categories and groups have proved that they possess proper awareness and that they are deeply committed to the homeland's supreme interests. Our broad labor base has been in the vanguard of the forces who have proved, for many years now and during all difficult circumstances which confronted the progress of our development, that Egypt's workers are always fully conscious of their responsibility and are always fully mature. [applause]

Why should we go that far? And why shouldn't we remember the simple dynamic fact that the 23 July Revolution.... [applause, incomplete as heard] You are all the sons of the 23 July Revolution, and all of you were born during the 23 July Revolution. You can joke with each other. [laughter] Why should not we remember the simple strong fact [laughter], namely that the 23 July Revolution broke out to restore the rights to their owners and gave guarantees to the worker concerning his work and livelihood. It is the 23 July Revolution which determined the right of Egypt's workers to participate in making decisions at work sites and in all government service. [applause]

The labor movement over past years has been responding to all stages in development with complete honesty, awareness, and content. The movement expresses the awakening that we desire for all our daily activities.

I address greetings from this place, the People's Assembly hall, to every worker in a factory or a farm who spares no effort for the sake of construction and who unwaveringly offers sacrifices so that Egypt's banner is loftier and its structure stronger.

Brothers and sisters, while presenting to you everything that I can think of in fulfillment of my responsibility, I would like to say the following: If we have built factories, constructed universities and institutes, asphalted roads,

and built hospitals—if we have done all this and we are still doing—then the reconstruction of the state requires tremendous efforts to spread culture and revive fine arts throughout Egypt.

Culture and arts are the main weapons in the battle of molding the man who is affiliated with his family and homeland and in molding the citizen who seeks values and sublime principles in his life. This is what we call the public awareness which expresses our traditions, heritage, and honest ambitions toward a happy shining future. [applause]

A decline in culture and arts would be a disaster to a nation like ours which seeks to take part in mankind's race toward progress and success. Glittering culture and radiant arts represent man's greatest investment which achieves the greatest revenues for the life of millions. For a people to lack fine arts is to return to ignorance that has not discovered the springs of life. I noticed with pride and appreciation that we have started the awakening toward a cultural and art renaissance which I hope will prosper and develop.

Brothers and sisters, before I move to the other subject, I would like to point to a subject that concerns a broad faction of citizens, the issue of investment companies. The public prosecution has almost completed its investigations and will announce its relevant decisions within a few days. Truly, the public prosecution personnel made great efforts over this complicated subject during the past months. They deserve all appreciation in their capacity as part of the Egyptian judicial family of which we are proud. [applause]

Dear Brothers and sisters, it is with all these components of our domestic development that we deal with the foreign world prompted by our faith that Egypt is a state that has a distinguished role and significant impact on the international and regional levels. Egypt shoulders a special responsibility in safeguarding peace and stability in this extremely strategically important region and in defending the Arab nation's interests and legitimate rights. We cannot shirk this responsibility.

There is no need to explain that Egypt's principal aim behind its foreign relations is to serve the objectives of domestic development and construction. This is a fact demonstrated through the relentless and painstaking efforts which we make in our contacts with the various world countries. This is also a fact which our vigilant masses comprehend.

You recall that I talked to you during the 30 May session on the meetings held between me and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca. I mentioned that I sensed his readiness to continue the dialogue and clarify the facts of the issues and stands. Accordingly, two meetings were arranged between us in Marsa Matruh and Tubruq on 17 and 18 October, respectively. The talks which were held during these two meetings in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding proved that cohesion between the brothers in Libya and Egypt is an inevitable and unquestionable choice dictated by the considerations of common history, good neighborliness, ties of kinship, and mutual interests. [applause] An agreement was reached between us on specific practical steps to boost cooperation between the two countries in the various domains in which the interests of the masses are linked.

Another positive development took place in the Arab arena over the past few weeks. This is the Lebanese deputies' meeting, the ratification of the national accord document, and the election of the president of the Republic following the success of the Arab tripartite committee in paving the way for this meeting. [applause]

Despite our assessment of the obstacles which continue to impede the consolidation of Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of Lebanon and Lebanon's salvation from all forms of foreign occupation, we are confident of the noble Lebanese people's ability to overcome their afflictions and ride out their tragedy toward broad horizons which are commensurate with their energies and outstanding abilities. While pinpointing the remarkable efforts made by the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia led by King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, [appaluse] I would like to emphasize to all the sons of fraternal Lebanon that Egypt will support them until they achieve their objectives in consolidating their unity and regaining their sovereignty. [applause]

On the Palestinian level, I am confident that you are closely following the ongoing efforts to start a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue without any preconditions. You are also aware that this step, if it takes place, will generate momentum that cannot be aborted or stopped. The United States has played a major role in these efforts through the active follow-up by U.S. President George Bush and his top aides. Despite the negative stand of those whose steps are still hesitantly stumbling along the road toward peace, we believe that the will of peace by all the people of the area will impose itself on all in the end and only right will prevail.

As for the situation between Iraq and Iran, we were, and still are, hoping that the cease-fire will become a comprehensive and lasting peace. This peace will lead to the consolidation of the pillars of peace and security in the region through the honest implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987 instead of the continuation of the existing state of no peace no war, which results in great danger to all sides.

We have sensed that brother President Saddam Husayn has a genuine intention to reach this goal, which enjoys a complete consensus in the Gulf and the Arab world. We have also seen manifestations of the fraternal Iraqi people's determination to establish peace. These manifestions were splendidly embodied in the ceremony we attended and which heralded the start of a new era of construction and development in Iraq.

Moreover, we take great interest in the efforts fraternal Sudan is exerting to achieve comprehensive national reconciliation. These efforts were epitomized in the resolutions passed by the national dialogue conference. We hope that these resolutions will have positive effects on all aspects of life in Sudan. Needless to say, we emphasize our solidarity with Sudan in all its efforts and the situations it encounters. [applause] For us, Sudan is a sisterly country and the Sudanese people are our twins with whom we have been linked by unique and eternal ties througout history.

On the African level, we believe that the OAU, whose chairmanship I was honored to be elected to by my brother heads of African states in July, [applause] has made great efforts in the past few months, particualry regarding three major issues:

1. The issue of the situation in southern Africa and the need to change it in such a way as to end the racist and inhuman policies and practices being pursued by the minority regime in Pretoria.

2. The effort to achieve reconciliation between African countries among whom acute disputes have arisen recently, particularly the dispute between Mauritania and Senegal which has various implications and serious negative repercussions. We are seeking with utmost determination to contain the dispute and settle it amicably.

The OAU paid special attention to the issue of foreign debt, which now threatens to frustrate the process of development throughout Africa. The latest summit conference supported the overture which I helped formulate along with my brothers the Venezuelan and Senegalese presidents and the Indian prime minister on 13 July. This overture aims to revive the North-South dialogue and to discuss the debt problem. The ninth nonaligned summit held in Belgrade during the first week of September highlighted the importance of entering a fruitful dialogue with the advanced industrial countries on basic economic issues, primarily the debt issue. It called for new ideas to handle the roots of the problem by reducing the volume of debt and the burden of servicing them. In this respect, I would like to praise French President Francois Mitterrand's call for a joint Arab-European meeting before the end of this year to hold a constructive dialogue to strengthen bilaterl ties.

Brothers and Sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council: We all realize that however great our achievements are, we must achieve a great deal more. Whatever difficulties we have faced, we must confront more difficult tasks. No matter how far we have run to this point, we are still at the beginning of the road. The hardships that we face are as great as our hopes. We do not entertain rosy dreams, nor deceive ourselves by believing that if we sit idle we can achieve anything. We do not sit idle, awaiting gold and silver to fall on us. Our imagination is a real translation of what we seek to change. The picture we bear in mind involves precise planning and not mere lines. The constitution of our life is a continuous hard work out of faith that, verily, never will God change the conditions of a people until they change it themselves. [Koranic verse] [passage omitted]

Therefore, we have to say it loud and clear: We are not purveyors of glittering but short-lived slogans. We are not chanters of loud but quickly forgotten buzzwords. We are not authors of dreams that would enchant the public for a while before disillusion sets in.

Truthful words and concrete deeds are banners that we hold high. We seek to enlist the coooperation of the masses of our people in all our affairs. A single hand cannot hoist all the banners. A single opinion cannot protect the fluttering banners. All hands are needed, and all opinions should interact and meld together.

Our destiny is one. Our path is one. Our goal is what the nation in its entirety decides upon. I cannot imagine that, for all the multiplicity of our leanings, we should differ over the national goals, for such goals should always take precedence in our minds and work. The foremost of these goals is to achieve a firm, strong, and cohesive national unity, unblemished by illusions, ineptitude, misgivings, and ill will. [applause]

Let us set aside imaginary quarrels. We should not fight among ourselves over what is transient and superficial. Our true battles are the ones we fight together against the obstacles and impediments to progress. Victory is impossible when the ranks are broken and leaders seek personal interests that should be overshadowed by those of the millions of our people.

Victory can only be achieved through the unity of resolve, orderly planning, and the kind of achievements that suit the requirements of our times. We have missed many opportunities while the advanced countries were progressing at full steam. Every day new discoveries are made, new products turn out, and international competition takes place at a dazzling pace.

We are not living in a cocoon, nor are we isolated from this ever-changing world. The great strides made on our planet are as clearly felt here as elsewhere. Our only option is to take part in this march and to try to catch up with its pace. Otherwise, we will just miss further opportunities and fall behind completely. This is not what our great nation wants. Our past of glory does not allow us to do that. We cannot sit still and accept failure. The great past of our country is calling on us to make up for the lost time and to live up to the demands of our times. Our times do not condone weakness, laziness, or ineptitude.

Our times call on us to move ahead, to fire up our potential for work and creativity, and to catch up with the march of progress. Meanwhile, we need to listen to our conscience, live up to our promise, and rise above squabbles.

Another responsibility is to broaden the horizons of ambition to achieving comprehensive goals without self-interest. The remedy is not to only issue laws or to show off the power of the state because there are people who are good at circumventing laws and at covering up their greed with sweet talk and songs about ethics and principles. What counts is the commitment to principles, and what is essential is to exert strenuous efforts to reach the truth. Thus, self-discipline will seek self-respect. If truth is the objective and self-respect is the rule, then we are proceeding down the road to achieving our goals with firm steps and fearless hearts.

We do not want and cannot accept anybody's dissipating the precious freedom which belongs to all of us. We do not want and cannot accept anybody's staining the white dress with black spots. The enormity of the obstacles does not mean that we are unable to overcome them. We, along with our armed forces, made the crossing [of the Suez Canal] from the defeat to victory. [applause] The people broke loose from their fetters toward freedom and from the shackles of a single opinion to the plurality of views. We have destroyed the biggest barrier in the history of wars, and we have overcome the biggest barrier in the history of peace. We will never hesitate before any obstacle along the road of construction.

Brothers and sisters, what I am saying is not repeated idle talk or enthusiastic words just for this occasion. This is the topic of the hour and every hour. I say this and mean every single word of it. These are the principles governing the steps toward development and toward a growing social structure. The outcome of your previous session assures me that we are walking together on the same road with full awareness and commitment to the requirements of our challenges for peace and development. I am equally confident that your session, which opens today, will help achieve what the people desire and what the millions expect of their representatives from the various currents and inclinations, so that no time will be wasted or opportunity missed.

I wish you success and ask God Almighty to bless our efforts for the sake of the people and at their will and to give us strength in order to be able to achieve the hardest and most difficult tasks. May God guide us all. May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Alleged Mistreatment of Workers in Iraq Reported

Called 'Racist Persecution'

JN1311145889 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 6 Nov 89 p 1

[Article by Jamal Badawi: "Egyptian Dignity Is More Important Than Dinars and Dollars"]

[Text] What is the use of agreements, treaties, and alliances between Egypt and other governments if they do not directly serve the interests of the peoples under these governments? More explicitly: What is the use of special Egyptian relations with Iraq, Yemen, and Jordan if the citizen in Egypt, Iraq, Yemen, and Jordan, does not feel that the quadripartite alliance benefits his life and interests? It is regrettable that the interests of the Egyptian citizen have been harmed more than ever since the establishment of this alliance. Is it a coincidence, or an expected result of alliances concluded among governments at the expense of their peoples?

Before the agreement was signed, Egyptian workers were welcomed in Iraq. The Iraqi authorities' treatment of Egyptian citizens was a model of kindness and good-heartedness. Egyptian workers in other Arab countries used to envy Egyptian workers in Iraq for this distinguished treatment and to talk of the Iraqi authorities' neutrality and of their policy of not appeasing their own nationals at the expense of foreigners. If a problem arose between Iraqi and Egyptian citizens, the Iraqi authorities used to handle it so that no sense of paranoia was felt by any Egyptian citizen. The Iraqi authorities' civilized conduct stemmed from their appreciation of the vital role played by Egyptian workers, who filled civilian jobs so that Iraqis could devote their efforts to the war with Iran. More significantly, thousands of Egyptians took part in the war alongside their Iraqi brothers. Many of them were martyred or injured, and Egyptian and Iraqi blood was spilled together on the soil of Iraq. Thousands of Egyptians captured by Iranian forces are still under arrest and suffer from homesickness and apprehension, just like their Iraqi brothers. When the history of the Egyptian presence in Arab countries is written, historians will write long chapters on the popular Egyptian role in Iraq as a good example of positive cooperation and fruitful interaction between the two brotherly peoples.

If economic and social circumstances in Iraq have changed after the war, and Iraq no longer needs large numbers of Egyptians, nobody can blame the Iraqi Government. It is its right, or rather duty, to place the interest of its people above any other consideration, on the condition that this is not done at the expense of the Egyptian worker who left his homeland, wife, and children to work in Iraq in return for money. Egyptian workers have the right to receive their full wages and return with them to their homeland and children, for whose sake the workers left home. Yes, the Iraqi authorities can terminate the services of Egyptian workers as long as they are given their rights and compensation fully, properly, and in a dignified manner. But to do injustice to the Egyptian workers on any pretext and to give them bad checks after their great efforts is a prejudice that we do not wish the Iraqi Government to exercise against Iraq's brothers, who served Iraq for a long time and whose blood is mixed with Iraq's soil. We do not blame the Iraqi Government if it wants to reorganize its house and decides to expel non-Iraqis. However, we do not accept an Iraqi Government policy that does not control the situation and allows Iraqi citizens to chase Egyptian workers in the streets and to beat, insult, and sometimes kill them. This is unacceptable. If political and diplomatic restrictions prevent the

'Atif Sidqi government from raising the issue, the democratic institutions in Egypt—parties, unions, and associations—should raise their voice against the wave of racist persecution of Egyptian workers in Iraq.

Pan-Arab conscience and national pride demand that we raise our voices courageously and without appeasement in support of our citizens in Iraq and wherever a single Egyptian is oppressed. Egyptians abroad should either live in dignity and security or return home—even if they starve to death. According to an old Arab saying, a free man would rather die than be humiliated.

Iraq Urged To Solve Problems

JN1311164289 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Nov 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Egyptian Labor in Iraq"]

[Text] The problem of the Egyptian labor force in Iraq needs to be addressed urgently in order to arrive at a clear solution to the accumulating problems that have arisen and to formulate a sound policy for the future. This is not an intractable issue given the solid relations of brotherhood between these two peoples. It is no secret that there is a problem with respect to the transfer of the Egyptian workers' remittances from Iraq, and that the disbursement of these remittances in accordance with Iraqi regulations is being delayed for months.

In spite of Egyptian workers' complaints that the current regulations on the transfer of funds do not allow workers to transfer their entire salary home, the question to be addressed now is that of the transfer of those remittances that have already been disbursed, which should be completed..

Under fraternal relations crowned by the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] and the positive steps announced to enhance relations among the countries and their peoples, the settlement of marginal problems becomes essential.

We urge fraternal Iraq to be an example and a model for the ACC countries, including Egypt, by enacting a comprehensive system that will safeguard the transfer of Egyptian workers' remittances as soon as they are due by providing an appropriate standard of living and protecting the workers' legitimate rights—rights that are acknowledged by local and international laws—so that the citizens of each ACC country may be assured that they can move with complete security outside the borders of their countries and within the borders of all four ACC countries.

There can be no recriminations among brothers over the past, particularly in light of the harsh and difficult war fraternal Iraq has experienced. However, one always hopes for a better future through understanding and dialogue.

Paper Notes Death Rate Increase

JN1311091089 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Nov 89 p 1

[By 'Ali Shalabi]

[Text] The death rate among Egyptians working in Iraq has increased. Three to five bodies arrive at Cairo airport daily. One hundred and two bodies arrived at the airport this October compared with only one in October last year.

An airport quarantine official said that medical reports received with the bodies indicated that the deaths were caused by bullet wounds, but a few months ago these reports began to indicate that death was caused by "an injury sustained in an accident—a butane gas explosion ... and so forth."

Mubarak, Saddam Confer

JN1311153489 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 10 Nov 89 p 1

[By 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Sattar]

[Text] President Mubarak held intensive contacts with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn over the past 2 days to discuss the crisis of Egyptian labor [in Iraq]. AL-WAFD has learned that President Saddam promised President Mubarak that he would end the problem of Egyptian workers' remittances and by December would release money owed to deceased workers. The Iraqi president emphasized that he is concerned for the welfare of Arab labor, particularly Egyptian workers, and that the same obligations and rights that apply to Iraqi workers apply to them.

The joint Egyptian-Iraqi Committee, due to convene 17 November, is expected to look into the possibility of releasing an estimated $80 million in arrears owed to Egyptian workers in Iraq. The committee will also consider the causes delaying a bilateral reciprocal deal worth $250 million. A new bilateral agreement amounting to $500 million is also expected to be signed.

Nabil Najm, Iraq's ambassador in Cairo, meanwhile stressed the solidity of Egyptian-Iraqi ties and hinted at an imminent resolution of the problem of remittances.

The ambassador stressed that there was no crisis between Baghdad and Cairo, and added that the Iraqi people and Government recognize the notable contribution made by Egyptian labor in Iraq.

Ministry Investigates Deaths

JN1311092889 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] AL-AKHBAR has learned that the Foreign Ministry's competent departments have launched detailed investigations into reports that a number of Egyptians have died in Iraq and into the cause of their death. It has also learned that the Ministry has issued instructions to

the Egyptian Embassy in Baghdad to investigate and closely follow up this subject.

Three days ago, AL-AKHBAR published a front page report on the increasing number of deaths among Egyptians working in Iraq.

'Murder' of Worker Described

JN1311180689 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 10 Nov 89 p 3

[By Majdi Hilmi]

[Text] We would like to present the following incident to Egyptian officials and all young men who contemplate going abroad. It is the tragedy of Mahmud Muhammad, a young Egyptian who had gone to an Arab country to help in its reconstruction following a devastating war. The thanks he received was to be murdered without charges being brought against his killers. We also are making documents available to the Egyptian and Iraqi public and to anyone planning to leave the country without guarantees.

Name: Mahmud Muhammad Isma'il.
Age: 25 years.
Qualifications: Vocational diploma; jobless.
Domicile: .....!

The above describes an Egyptian youth who traveled to Iraq in search of a livelihood that had proved unobtainable in his own country. He left his family and friends, hopeful of realizing his dreams. Arriving in Iraq, he was employed by the Technical Authority of Private Projects as an apprentice carpenter at a monthly salary of 90 Iraqi dinars. A number of Egyptians were employed by the same company. He was later transferred to project 555 in al-Shurqat [name as published]. He is said by Egyptian friends to have been getting along quite well with his superiors and was usually easygoing and happy.

On 20 May 1989, as they were leaving after a hard day's work, the project's security men opened fire on the Egyptians leaving the gate. There were many dead or injured. Mahmud was one of them. No one moved to rescue them. Only hours after the incident, Iraqi security men arrived at the scene and Mahmud was transferred to the "Saddam General Hospital" in Tikrit, where he was admitted at 2200. He was bleeding heavily, and yet he spoke to a number of the Egyptian workers. He asked that his cousin who worked in Baghdad be brought to him. Iraqi security forces did not bother to hear his testimony on the crime. On 21 May, Mahmud died.

According to the "Saddam General Hospital" report prepared by Dr Tha'ir 'Ali Kazim, death was a result of fractures and hemorrhage caused by bullets. The incident was entered in the hospital records under No 31, 1989.

On 27 May, 'Antar 'Abd al-Radhid 'Ali Isma'il and Sayyid Hasan 'Ulaywah—cousins of Mahmud—reported the incident to the judge at al-Shuraqat and asked that Mahmud's murder be investigated. Their statement recounted the murder and charged three security men—Khalaf, Ra'id Yahya, and Taha. The murdered man's cousins asserted in their statement that Iraqi security authorities had failed to take action, and a copy of their complaint was submitted to the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council. Their statement cited as witnesses all the Egyptian workers at the project.

We are publishing this story for the benefit of the Egyptian and Iraqi public, as well as human rights organizations. We wonder what would have happened had Mahmud been an Iraqi murdered in Egypt. In all likelihood, the culprit would have received the proper punishment; ordinary Egyptians and the Egyptian authorities would have pleaded the case of the family of the deceased. Assuming we accept such behavior from the Iraqi authorities, how can we accept it from our own government and embassy? They behave as passive onlookers and shirk their responsibilities as if nothing had happened and as if the murdered man were not Egyptian—an Egyptian who had come from his country to help in the rehabilitation of a sisterly state after its devastating war with Iran and who was then killed while dutifully performing his work, without an investigation. If there really was an enquiry, would it be possible for us to have access to it?

100 Bodies Returned Monthly

JN1311154889 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 11 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[By Ayman Nur]

[Text] AL-WAFD has learned that the Egyptian Embassy in Baghdad has asked the Iraqi Foreign Ministry for a detailed report on the reasons behind the noticeably increasing death rate among Egyptian workers in Iraq. In a telephone conversation with AL-WAFD, Ahmad Labib, Egyptian Consul in Iraq, confirmed that the Egyptian Embassy in Baghdad had received strict instructions from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to begin coordinating with Iraqi authorities in order to discover the circumstances of the deaths recently reported by Egyptian papers.

The consul said that the average number of bodies returned to Cairo in August, September, and October was 100 per month. He also announced that the consulate does not interfere in writing and preparing the death report attached to the body, but confirms whether the deceased is an Egyptian citizen. The consul then explained details of the killing of worker Mahmud Muhammad Isma'il Sabra, which were published by AL-WAFD yesterday, Friday. The consul said that Mahmud Sabra worked on a project building a military installation supervised by the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization in Iraq and was killed during a quarrel between Egyptian workers and the management supervising the project.

The consul went to the site with the Egyptian Embassy's labor adviser to present a political protest. As a result, he reached an agreement with the plant to pay compensation and a monthly salary to the victim's family. The consul also told AL-WAFD that the management of the project agreed to pay the compensation as of next month. He also attributed the recent growing death rate to problems involved with money transfers and the authorities' measures against violators of the new transfer laws. A source at the quarantine department at Cairo international airport said the role of the department is confined to ensuring that death was not caused by an epidemic disease.

Columnist Urges Settlement

JN1311172489 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Nov 89 p 7

["Opinion" column: "Frankness Protects the Character of Relations" by Mursi 'Atallah]

[Text] I write these lines without special motives. What speaks for me is that I am someone who has never profaned Egypt's Arab identity. I was not one of those taken in by the superficialities of the long years of isolation or who believed that Egypt could play any role other than its Arab role.

I am among those who firmly believe in the necessity of integration and coordination between Egypt—the heart of the Arab nation—and Iraq, the guardian of the eastern gate. This coordination and cooperation should rise above any fabricated differences or unjustified claims.

Luckily, these convictions, which are ingrained in my conscience, are not personal or individual convictions. They are the convictions of a whole nation, especially concerning these two peoples—Egyptian and Iraqi. This was clearly shown by the complete solidarity after the Gulf War. Its results were clearly seen in the pleasure, joy, and satisfaction that greeted the announcement of the Arab Cooperation Council, which includes Iraq, Jordan and the Yemen Arab Republic, along with Egypt.

However, the news that has surfaced recently concerning Egyptian workers in Iraq and further details on the subject require wise handling to preserve the distinguished good relations between the two countries and to protect the rights and dignity of Egyptian workers. A veil of silence, which fosters an atmosphere for spreading rumors, exaggerating incidents, and creating enmity, is not appropriate.

If the Egyptian Embassy in Baghdad has not taken the necessary steps to protect those returning from Iraq with feelings of desperation and injustice—as most of those returning say they have—then the situation requires that the responsible quarters in Egypt discuss immediately with the Iraqi authorities all the facts and details with complete clarity and frankness. That is the only way to reduce the problem to its correct proportions and avoid the attempts of some to exploit it by escalation and heightening the emotion.

We are confident that the Iraqi authorities will soon do everything they can to remove the negative image created by the behavior of some irresponsible people toward some Egyptians who have been forced to return under inappropriate circumstances. We also trust the awareness and ability of our people to understand the difficult circumstances Iraq is going through, the requirements of the post-war economy, and the changes in the employment market after the return of the soldiers from the front to their civilian jobs.

Through frankness, clarity, and rapid and open handling of the problem, we can stop acting blindly like bats in the darkness and preserve the eternally good relations between the Egyptian and Iraqi people.

We should all work for this, without fail.

Iran, Syria 'Exploit Crisis'

JN1311182689 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 11 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[By 'Abd-al-Nabi 'Abd-al-Sattar]

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo have confirmed that Iran is following the sudden crisis between Iraq and Egypt with deep interest—a crisis which arose from the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq, the delay in paying compensation for death and injuries, and the suspension of Egyptian workers' remittances. The Iranian authorities also are following the intensification of the Egyptian media campaign against the Iraqi Government's position on the Egyptian workers' remittances.

The sources said that during the past 2 weeks, the Iranian mass media tried to hint at the existence of a deep political crisis between Egypt and Iraq. Arab diplomatic circles in Cairo accused foreign forces of trying to exploit the crisis of the Egyptian workers in Iraq in order to damage Egyptian-Iraqi relations. The same circles also said that Iran asked Syria to resume relations with Egypt rapidly and to improve them in all areas in order to weaken Iraq's role in the region.

The sources added that Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's recent talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Syrian officials in Damascus centered on the need to exploit the current crisis between Cairo and Baghdad in favor of Syrian-Iranian policy. Velayati also expressed his deep satisfaction with the recent developments in Egyptian-Syrian relations.

AL-WAFD has learned that, during the past week, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn issued strict instructions to Iraqi officials to start an immediate investigation into the problems of Egyptian workers in Iraq and to prepare an urgent report on these problems and ways to solve them in order to preserve the strong relations between Egypt and Iraq.

Paper Expects 'Breakthrough'

JN1311200689 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 12 Nov 89 p 1

[By 'Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar]

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is expected to make a lightning visit to Cairo within the next few days for important talks with President Mubarak to defuse the crisis in Egyptian-Iraqi relations. Arab diplomatic sources expect the visit to take place immediately after the completion of investigations by Iraqi authorities into the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq and reported mistreatment of Egyptian workers there. AL-WAFD has learned that the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo is submitting a daily report on the ever-deepening crisis between Egypt and Iraq. AL-WAFD has further learned that the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo urged the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to take rapid action to contain the crisis with Egypt. A breakthrough is expected this week during a visit to Cairo by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's deputy prime minister, in the outstanding remittances issue and on the question of indemnities for injury and death. No Egyptian workers have traveled to Iraq during the last few days. Political sources estimate that 70 thousand Egyptian workers have returned home over the past 3 months. By year's end, the figure is expected to reach 150 thousand.

Extra Flights Bring Workers Home

NC1311153089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)—An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that, according to the information available to the ministry, a number of Egyptians residing in Iraq have decided to return to the homeland. However, the source said, there are not enough seats for them on the regular flights between the two countries.

The source was commenting on statements by an official at the Civil Aviation Ministry that the Iraqi airlines will run 10 additional flights daily as of Wednesday, the day after tomorrow, and will continue this arrangement for 3 months in order to transfer the Egyptians who wish to return to Egypt.

'Abd-al-Majid Speaks at Brussels Meeting

NC0611213489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Brussels, 6 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reaffirmed that Egypt's foreign policy is directed toward establishing peace, stability, and development. Egypt constantly has emphasized that peace constitutes a strategic option, and based on this premise, the Egyptian political leadership has continued its efforts to bring about a climate conducive to achieving a just and peaceful settlement to the Palestinian issue. This came in a statement 'Abd-al-Majid made at the joint Egyptian-European committee meeting that began today in Brussels at 1600 Brussels time, 1700 Cairo time.

'Abd-al-Majid pointed to the importance of the 10 points that President Husni Mubarak proposed to clarify certain elements in the Israeli Government's proposals for elections in the occupied Arab territory. He also noted Egypt's interest in coordinating efforts with the United States, the European countries, and all peace-loving countries to initiate a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue in Cairo. He underlined the importance of the time factor in reaching a just and peaceful solution, particularly following the positive development in the PLO's stand and the growing conviction among several segments of Israeli society of the need for such a solution.

'Abd-al-Majid called on the European countries to redouble their effective efforts and to urge the Israeli Government to take a positive stand and respect human rights in the occupied territories. He praised the statement delivered by French Foreign Minister Roland on behalf of the European Community before the UN General Assembly's 44th Session.

'Abd-al-Majid spoke about the strategic and close links between European security and peace in the Middle East. He noted the importance of the Mediterranean as a link for communications and exchanges between the countries to the north and to the south of this sea. He said that the close ties linking both parties are bolstered by geographic and historical realities. He (?noted) the current peace efforts in the Middle East and stressed the need to eliminate regional hotbeds of dispute, beginning with the Palestinian issue, strengthening Lebanese national accord, and establishing peace in the Gulf region by implementing Security Council Resolution 598.

'Abd-al-Majid stressed the need for Arab-European dialogue to cover all political, economic, and cultural fields. In this respect, he praised French President Francois Mitterrand's overture in Strasbourg in October when he called for a meeting in Paris before the end of the year between representatives of the Arab and European blocs.

'Abd-al-Majid expressed Egypt's gratitude for the appreciation, understanding, and support the EC demonstrates in all fields of cooperation, noting that there are many opportunities available to expand the scope of this cooperation. He also expressed his hope that the constructive efforts to establish a unified European market by the end of 1992 will have a positive effect on relations between the EC and Egypt.

'Abd-al-Majid expressed his confidence in the EC's understanding of the fears of the countries of the South—that EC interest in the urgent and complicated problems facing these countries may diminish in view of the EC's increasing precoccupation with current developments in Eastern and Western Europe. He noted that the quadripartite initiative proposed by Egypt, Senegal, Venezuela, and India to revive a dialogue between the

North and South. He said that this initiative received the support of many European countries, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister emphasized the Egyptian political leadership's determination to support democratic trends, achieve a just distribution of the fruits of comprehensive development, realize social justice, and contain the dangers of extremism. He referred to the main goals of the Egyptian 5-year plan and the increasing role of the private sector in development. He pointed out that some of the economic difficulties Egypt now is facing are due to external factors, foremost of which are the drop in the prices of petroleum, the fall in the revenues of Egyptians abroad and the decline in revenue from tourism.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid emphasized the Egyptian leadership's determination to go ahead with economic reform measures while taking into consideration the human, social, and political factors affecting classes on a limited income.

The deputy prime minister stressed Egypt's determination to respect its commitments to the rescheduling of its debts. He called upon friendly states to help Egypt's efforts in this regard by offering it financial facilities which would enable it to maintain its role in establishing stability and peace in the Middle East.

In his statement at the European Community's council [as received], the deputy prime minister and foreign minister discussed the various aspects of economic relations between Egypt and the European Community. He pointed out that on the whole, exchanges between them still are below the desired level. He submitted several proposals which could contribute to the strengthening of this exchange and cooperation. He proposed increasing unilateral or multilateral loans and grants to Egypt and increasing the percentage of the grants in the loans. He also proposed a positive revision of the shares system to increase Egyptian export opportunities. He further proposed support for our participation in European international fairs and encouragement of joint projects, particularly between the Egyptian and European private sectors, in order to implement export-oriented projects in Egypt. In this respect, Dr 'Abd-al-Majid praised the role of the European Investment Bank.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said: Within the framework of establishing the unified market by the end of 1992, it is appropriate to submit some additional ideas on developing cooperation in various fields between Egypt and the European Community in the next stage.

Foremost among these ideas is implementing a joint study of Egyptian products to ensure that they meet the European market's specifications, expanding cooperation between the two sides to cover new fields—such as the protection of the environment and new and renewable sources of energy—combating narcotics, the social role of women, and increasing the European Community's food aid to Egypt to help it overcome inflation.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister proposed setting up a system of evaluation and consultation between Egypt and the European Community to follow up implementation of the existing agreements and clarify the future of relations between Egypt and Europe after 1992.

In conclusion, Dr 'Abd- al- Majid expressed joy and gratitude for the opportunity to address this high-level group and evaluate this constructive stage of cooperation between the European Community and Egypt in the interests of the peoples of this region. He said this cooperation will remain a model of international cooperation in the service of peace, progress, and development.

Comments on Brussels EC Talks

NC0811094689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2341 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this evening after attending the Egyptian-European cooperation council meetings, which ended in Brussels today.

In an arrival statement, he said this session is held every 3 years, and that the last meeting was in Luxembourg in 1986.

He said: Egyptian-European relations were discussed at these meetings from all aspects, and we reached important conclusions on Egyptian-EC relations. A joint communique was issued in this regard. We also agreed to set up a follow-up and assessment committee between Egypt and the EC.

He disclosed that the three committee members—the foreign ministers of France, Spain, and Ireland, who will chair the EC in January—will arrive in Cairo on Saturday from Tunis, and that they will meet with President Husni Mubarak.

He noted that he held bilateral meetings with a number of EC foreign ministers to discuss Egypt's relations with their countries.

Replying to a question on the EC role in the Middle East peace efforts, he asserted the EC countries' interest and eagerness to establish peace, stability, and security in the Middle East.

Returns From Brussels Meetings

NC0711214489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this evening after leading Egypt's delegation to the Egyptian-EC cooperation council meetings in Brussels.

A statement released this evening noted the meetings stressed the importance of cooperation between the EC

and Egypt and both sides' desire to continue and expand this cooperation. The statement added that the Egyptian delegation supported President Mitterrand's initiative for holding an Arab-European meeting in Paris next month. The Egyptian delegation explained Egypt's economic reforms and the EC expressed the hope that the reforms will achieve the desired results.

World Bank Talks Focus on 'Low-Income Citizens'

JN0711212089 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Nov 89 pp 1, 16

[Text] A responsible source at the Council of Ministers has said that Egypt's talks with the World Bank will continue until 15 November, and that the talks primarily are concerned with solving the problems of low-income citizens.

The source dismissed as baseless allegations that the World Bank seeks to impose specific restrictions on the needs of low-income citizens. The talks held with the World Bank mission in Cairo brought viewpoints much closer together regarding failing public sector companies and on how to solve the public sector's problems. The source added that the government has finished studying means to promote these companies, to facilitate the process of allowing employees to own shares and sit on the board of directors, and to separate the public sector's budget from the state budget.

The mission continues to raise certain points, particularly energy prices, in view of the fact these prices are 40 percent lower than world prices. The mission also proposes standardizing exchange and interest rates for savings in Egyptian currency. If views on the points of disagreement are brought closer, the Egyptian Government will be able to sign an agreement with the World Bank by the end of the year.

ACC Secretary General Returns From Jordan

NC0811091189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2343 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—Dr Hilmi Nammar, secretary general of the Arab Cooperation Council, returned to Cairo this evening after spending a day in Jordan.

Ghali Condemns Building of Settlement by Israel

NC1311111889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)—Egypt has reiterated through Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, its condemnation of the Israeli policy of establishing settlements. He said that this policy conflicts with the UN resolutions, impedes peace efforts, and reveals Israel's continued challenge to the international community's will.

Dr Ghali made this statement in a comment on the Israeli Cabinet's approval of the establishment of a new settlement in the occupied Gaza Strip to be called Dugit. Dr Ghali held Israel fully responsible for impeding the peace efforts and for its continued violation of the Palestinian people's rights.

Libya

Arrest of Abu-Nidal in Libya Said 'Imminent'

NC1411074489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Citing Abu-Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] aides, the Italian magazine FAMILIA CHRISTIANA reports that the leader of Fatah-Revolutionary Council, who took refuge in Libya, is now isolated and hiding in al-Sawani district in Libya and that his arrest is imminent.

According to the magazine, Abu-Nidal's aides 'Atif Abu-Bakr and 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Isa were among 400 people who broke away from Abu-'Nidal's Fatah recently and took refuge in PLO-controlled Palestinian camps.

The two men have confirmed that Fatah-Revolutionary Council were responsible for several attacks in the past few years.

[Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 0415 GMT on 14 November reports that the dissidents were backed by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently getting ready to arrest Abu-Nidal. Abu-Nidal is said to have around 100 men at his side, ready to retaliate.]

Sudanese Delegation Arrives on Official Visit

EA0711181489 Khartoum SUNA in English 0922 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Tripoli, 7 November SUNA—Official talks between Libya and the Sudanese delegation, led by member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, is due to start here today. Brig al-Tahir arrived here yesterday on a head of Sudanese delegation on a 5-day visit during which he will explain to the Libyan the process of peace in southern Sudan. The Sudanese delegation was received at Tripoli Airport by member of Libyan revolution leadership, Brigadier Abu-Bakr Yunued [name as received].

Staff Brigadier Briefs Official

EA0811082589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] A report from Tripoli says that staff Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, National Salvation Revolution Command Council member and leader of the delegation of the national peace dialogue conference to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, has explained the results of the conference held in Khartoum recently to the secretary of the General People's Congress.

His excellency and the accompanying delegation, yesterday evening met Colonel Abu-Bakr Yunus, member

of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution, and reviewed with him the developments of the current situation in Sudan, stressing the national salvation revolution's desire to persevere with the dialogue to contain the country's issues.

Brig al-Tijani, said it was important that the brothers in the Jamahiriyah be briefed on the results of the national dialogue conference, which confirmed the consensus of the Sudanese on peace.

Col Abu-Bakr Yunus confirmed to the radio reporter that the Jamahiriyyah supported the people of Sudan, and whatever served to preserve the unity of Sudan. He referred in this regard to the importance of Sudan's role in the Arab homeland and the African Continent. Col Abu-Bakr Yunus expressed the hope that the peace endeavours would succeed.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1011225189 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Staff Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] in Sudan, who handed him a message from General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the RCC in Sudan, concerning the current situation in Sudan and peace in the region.

Mauritania

Information Minister on Senegalese Incidents

LD0311175189 Paris International Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Mauritania has replied to Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, who confirmed to us yesterday that there have been an increasing number of incidents on the right bank of the river following the return of Mauritanian refugees and maintained that the right bank belongs to Mauritania but that the river and its islands belong to Senegal. Listen this afternoon to the reply of Mauritanian Information Minister Mohamed Lemine:

[Begin Lemine recording] The Senegalese foreign minister has just declared at a news conference in Paris that his country hosts and maintains on its territory armed gangs which are crossing the river to attack peaceful Mauritanian citizens and seize their property. Before the international press, he also laid claims to the entire river for his own country in violation of the OMVS [Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Basin] component agreements, including the 1972 Nouakchott Treaty which stipulates that the river is an international waterway, belonging jointly to Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. The Senegalese Government, while continuing its attempts to camouflage the large-scale massacres of our citizens and pillage of their property, maintains an atmosphere of dangerous tension which threatens stability and peace in the region. Mauritania takes note of Senegal's desire to continue its aggression against our country and also its denounciation of the agreements of the OMVS. The Senegalese Government assumes complete responsibility for all its actions before international public opinion. [end recording]

'Blue Book' Published on Senegal Dispute

AB0111150489 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] A blue book has been published which throws light on the Senegal-Mauritania dispute and gets to the root of the explosion that shook and devastated the peaceful existence of the Mauritanian community in Senegal, a very old and deeply rooted community in this country. It took more than a serious border incident to shatter the coexistence and secular partnership that has existed between the Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples. In fact, to destroy such a relationship based on religion, culture, and neighborliness—strengthened by common actions within several subregional organizations—an orchestrated plan was needed by the Senegalese Government. By taking this path, the Senegalese Government assumed the heavy responsibility of directing its country's public opinion against the Mauritanian community, selected as a scapegoat. Dakar authorities surprised observers by accusing Mauritania of racism because the Maure community in Senegal has been subjected to much worse xenophobia and racism.

In an effort to throw light on the full details of the Senegal-Mauritania dispute, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has published a blue book aimed at exposing the truth, which the Dakar authorities have vainly (?tried) to hide in a haze of [words indistinct] and preposterous (?intentions). Moreover, today CHAAB carries extensive excerpts of this Blue Book.

'White Paper' on Senegal Published in Nouakchott

AB0511224889 Paris AFP in French 2048 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Nouakchott, 4 Nov (AFP)—In a white paper published in Nouakchott and devoted to the bloody incidents that took place last April, the Mauritanian authorities have clearly accused the Senegalese Government of having psychologically prepared—and this over several years—the anti-Mauritanian incidents. The white paper accuses the Senegalese authorities of allowing the creation of a "hateful and irresponsible anti-Mauritanian lobby" and to have directly led the anti-Mauritanian campaign launched by this lobby. The Mauritanian Government said that this lobby was constituted around the Senegal River Nationals Initiative Committee (CIRS) and under the leadership of a Senegalese spiritual leader, Thierno Mountaga Tall. According to the document, it was this lobby which was responsible in 1986 for drawing the Senegalese authorities' attention to the "Mauritania problem, particularly the Moors as an ethnic group as part of a systematic

campaign" against Mauritanians. The document further said that this group plays to a large audience within the Dakar regime.

According to the white paper, this campaign purged the name Mauritania with the lobby calling it "Beydania" or "Naaritania." By so doing, these people brought about "the venom of xenophobia and racism on peaceful Mauritanian shopkeepers living in Senegal," the document added.

The anti-Mauritanian lobby intensified its campaign in 1987 and was officially received by the Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf, on 3 April 1988, the document adds, pointing out that a battle plan had been prepared by the group. The white paper further says that this document triggered the wave of violence against Mauritanians throughout the country, starting in the Senegalese town of Matam (located on the Senegal River). The document also points out that Senegal's decision in November 1988 to drive livestock owned by Mauritanians out of its territory and impose a blockade of Mauritanian exports last January, as well as the inflammatory articles in the Senegalese press (notably in the government-owned daily LE SOLEIL which suggested, shortly before the events, the expulsion of Beydanes to their sand dunes and their replacement by Senegalese), were part of this battle plan. Finally, the white paper says that this campaign found a favorable echo among a youth in disarray and among restless Senegalese political groups ready to embark on any kind of adventure.

Furthermore, replying to Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall's statement to the press in Paris, Mauritanian Information Minister Mohamed Lemine Ould Ahmed stated that Mauritania had noted Senegal's willingness to continue its aggressions against it and Dakar's denunciations of the agreements on the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS—Mali, Mauritania, Senegal).

"The authorities in Senegal bear full responsibility for all these acts before the international community," he said, adding that Mr Fall had also claimed the whole of the Senegal River for his country in violation of the OMVS constituent agreements, including the Nouakchott Treaty of 1972, which stipulates that the Senegal River is a common international waterway to the three states (Mali, Mauritania, Senegal).

The Senegalese foreign minister, it may be recalled, stated at a news conference on Thursday [2 November] in Paris that the "danger point had been reached" in the border incidents over the Senegal River which separates Senegal and Mauritania. According to him, these incidents were due to the fact that some of the "48,000 Mauritanians deported to Senegal" by Mauritania had crossed the river again to fetch their belongings.

Bilateral Cooperation Talks With Mali Under Way

AB0311132789 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0730 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] In Mauritania, there is talk of the willingness of the authorites of that country and their Malian counterparts to strengthen relations between Bamako and Nouakchott. An important meeting attended by experts and ministers of the two countries has been under way since yesterday morning in the Mauritanian capital to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and the construction of a road that will link the two countries. Salaam Mejoub Salem has on-the-spot details.

[Begin Salem recording] The ports of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou play a key role in the area of maritime transport in the West African subregion. This is the feeling of Malian Transport and Tourism Minister Zeini Moulaye, who is currently conferring with his Mauritanian counterpart within the context of an important meetng of experts devoted to the implementation of a new common strategy for the development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the area of maritime and road transport, transit, and tourism.

Mali, which geographically speaking is one of the West African countries without any opening on the Atlantic Ocean, favors an all-embracing form of cooperation, a profitable policy which is increasingly opening up the country. The outline agreement, to be signed between Nouakchott and Bamako at the end of the present talks and on which the experts and ministers will be reflecting for a week, has already been described as (?historic). This said, the possible construction of a tarred road linking Ayoun Wel 'Atrous in Mauritania to Nioro du Sahel in Kayes regions of Mali has been equally featured on the agenda for the past few years in both Bamako and Nouakchott. The two countries had been committed to finding funding through their respective donors. The process will be given fresh impetus at the Nouakchott meeting. The air transport agreement between the two countries was signed in April 1963, in the Mauritanian capital. [end recording]

Sudan

Defector on Ethiopian, Cuban Experts at Kurmuk

EA1311163689 Khartoum SUNA in French 0922 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov (SUNA)—Ethiopian and Cuban military experts took part in the recent offensive against the town of Kurmuk in southeast Sudan, a second lieutenant of the rebel forces, Mahmud Madud, has said. He recently handed himself over to the Armed Forces in the south of Blue Nile Province.

From Bahr al Ghazal Region (southern Sudan) the second lieutenant added that the rebel forces made him join Garang's movement in Doka Province in the region of eastern Sudan bordering on Ethiopian territory.

He added that the Sudanese who were forced to join the rebel camps were treated badly.

Further on Defector's Comments

EA1311164489 Khartoum SUNA in English 1026 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov SUNA—A rebel officer has defected to the Armed Forces in [words indistinct]. The rebel defector, who handed himself to the Army leadership in the south of the Blue Nile last week, is a lieutenant from Gogrial town of Bahr al Ghazal Region.

The rebel defector, Lieutenant Mahmud Madud, has confirmed that Ethiopian and [words indistinct] during the attack on Kurmuk, end of last October.

Lt Madud said he was forced to join the rebel movement in 1985 from Doka area in eastern Sudan. He said people joining the rebel movement from inside the country were being subjected to torture, and mistreated because they are [word indistinct]. He said torture was being extended to killing.

The defector said Cuban doctors are taking care of the [word indistinct] camps.

Meanwhile, commander of the 14th Brigade, Gen 'Abdul Fatah Hawari said, well-sourced information shows that the Ethiopian Army had been [words indistinct] eastern borders. He said the Sudanese Army men have spotted Ethiopian Army [word indistnct]. Ethiopian troops had used long artillery and tank fire for shelling the town during the [words indistinct].

Gen Hawari has revealed that the Sudanese Army has repulsed more than three rebel attacks against Kurmuk since August 22d. He said the second attack, which started on 26 September, had continued for six successive days.

He said the Ethiopian backing for the rebels was evidenced in the supplies, ammunitions and transportation facilities available for the rebels.

Al-Bashir Meets Delegation From Kurdufan

EA0811092789 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC], met in the Republican Palace today a delegation from Abyei Area [Southern Kurdufan], led by Kual Deng, chief of the area.

The delegation expressed to Lt Gen 'Umar its support for the NSRCC. The delegation told him of the suffering the area experienced before the revolution, and the conditions it is currently facing.

Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir explained that he would endeavor to encourage harmony among the different sectors in the area, pointing to the convening of a conference between the Dinka and Maseriyyah Tribes, the time of which will be decided soon. He explained the law of the Popular Defense Force and how the area can benefit from it.

Delegations Depart for Saudi Arabia, Iraq

EA0611195389 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] A delegation of the national dialogue conference, led by Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and chairman of the National Dialogue Conference, leaves this morning for Saudi Arabia and Iraqi to explain the efforts of the National Salvation Revolution to achieve peace in the country.

Meanwhile, a delegation led by Staff Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, RCC member, leaves today for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to clarify the peace efforts to the officials and the people of Lebanon [country as heard].

Staff Brigadier Faysal 'Ali Salih, RCC member and interior minister, leads a delegation of the national dialogue conference to the Arab Republic of Egypt tomorrow morning.

SPLA Negotiations With Army Garrisons Continue

EA1311153789 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] It is to be recalled that Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] had announced last Friday that the command of the New Funj forces had started negotiations with patriotic elements in the old Sudan Army garrisons of Khawr Yabus, Maban, and Qaysan.

A radio SPLA correspondent accompanying the New Funj command forces has reported that these negotiations are continuing in both Maban and Qaysan, and that prospects are excellent. Radio SPLA will keep the public and the rest of the Army informed.

SPLA Claims Khawr Yabus Garrison Captured

EA1311172589 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of the New Funj command under the command of the SPLA chief of staff, Commander William Nyuan Bany, captured the strategic army garrison of Khawr Yabus in Blue Nile Province yesterday, Sunday 12 November 1989, at 0700 hours Sudan local time.

The gallant forces of the New Funj command are now in total control of the whole of Yabus. More details will come to you as soon as they arrive of Radio SPLA.

Economic Committee Head on National Conference

EA0511203489 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Member of the RCC, [Revolution Command Council] head of the Economic Committee, Colonel Navy Salah al-Din Muhammad Ahmad Karrar, stated in an interview with the BBC's Arabic service that the national conference for economic salvation represents the revolution's line to involve citizens, and (?especially) in solving grand national issues.

He said [word indistinct] revolution had inherited a deteriorated economic situation from the partisan governments. Col Karrar said the only gateway out of the present situation was through concentration on the agricultural sector.

Commenting on the previous economic conference, Col Karrar said most of them were impractical and contradictory.

Ansar Al-Sunnah Makes Donation to Armed Forces

EA0611223689 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1533 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] The president of the NSRCC, [National Salvation Revolution Command Council], Lieutenant General 'Umar Ahmad al-Bashir received today a delegation of the Ansar al-Sunnah sect, headed by Al-Shaykh Muhammad Hashim al-Hadiyah.

The delegation announced their donation of 3,500,000 pounds in support of the fund for rehabilitating the people's Armed Forces.

A member of the Ansar al-Sunnah delegation, Dr Hasan 'Abd al-Rahman Sulayman, said that the donation will be utilized in two phased projects for building wards, provision of equipment, and construction of other utilities.

Security Chief Denies 'Reinforcement' Moves

PM0911163589 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Nov 89 p 5

[Interview with Colonel Bakri Hasan Salih, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council and "the top official in charge of security and political prisoners," by Hashim Karrar in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Karrar] The average person can observe the fortification of guard positions in Khartoum and its outskirts. Is there any fear of a foreign threat, or has it to do with fears of internal threats? Why all that, when the revolution is about to enter its 5th month?

[Salih] Certainly there is no foreign threat. The revolution has extended its hand—in good faith—to all the neighboring states as well as to fraternal and friendly states. It has based its relations with these states on the concepts of friendship, brotherhood, good-neighborliness, and noninterference in internal affairs.

And certainly there are no internal threats to the revolution. Its hand is extended—in good faith—to all the sons of the homeland, irrespective of their political inclinations and without any political exclusion of one group or any bias toward another.

[Karrar] But the question remains: Why all these reinforcements?

[Salih] There are no reinforcements; these guard points are a security necessity for the strategic and important positions in the state. These guard points are a natural thing which ordinary people can see in any other state!

[Karrar] Some observers say that the revolution is suffering from an internal isolation, or, as it is said in Sudan, you stand on your own in the cold. An extensive detention campaign was launched and guard positions were reinforced last month. Security services as well as revolutionary and Sudanese internal security organs were also rehabilitated, and so on. How do you view all these things?

[Salih] The revolution does not suffer any internal isolation. What the observers say is merely a lie, or, in other words, an inaccurate and dishonest reading of facts which indicate something else. The national dialogue conference, which concluded its proceedings a few days ago, indicates something different. Nearly all the sons of Sudan, irrespective of their previous party orientations, participated responsibly in the conference and bravely and honestly discussed Sudan's primary problem, the problem of war and peace. So the revolution has achieved the unanimity required in relation to the homeland's disputed issues, which had led all former politicians and rulers to a crossroads. [passage omitted]

[Karrar] Are the security measures capable of providing protection for the regime, and to what extent?

[Salih] Certainly regimes cannot survive by security measures alone. All historical facts say so. Where is Marcos? Where is the shah of Iran? Where is Numayri? If these regimes were meant to survive through security measures, the uprising would not have emerged, nor would the national salvation revolution!!

[Karrar] It has been reported that there is foreign pressure on you to release some political prisoners. What is the nature of this pressure, if that is true?

[Salih] There is no foreign or internal pressure. And certainly we will not accept any diktat, except for the sake of the homeland's interests, and, thank God, Sudan now makes its own decisions!! [passage omitted]

[Karrar] The detentions carried out recently among lawyers, professors, and unionists include almost no National Islamic Front elements! The average Sudanese

understands that as a strong indication of your bias toward that front. What is your comment?

[Salih] Normally detention is carried out—within limits—against those who exercise activities hostile to revolutions. That is a natural thing which all regimes and governments do. And, of course, the revolution has dissolved all the parties and removed the corrupt elements. Thus it is not concerned about the former political color so much as about activities hostile to the homeland's security and stability!

Death Toll Statistics Given for Nation's 'War'

EA0511115689 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Honorable listeners: We now present a special program on the visit of staff Colonel Muhammad al-amin Khalifah, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and political supervisor of the Eastern Region, to the towns of Kassala and New Halfa, during which he attended the opening session of the Popular Salvation Committee. [passage omitted]

Members of the National Dialogue Conference were given an opportunity to speak about the decisions and recommendations of the conference. Ustadh 'Abd al-Basit Sabdarat spoke first about the conference in general. He said:

[Begin Sabdarat recording] When talking about this brutal, sad, and destructive war, I must put before you the facts which were made available to the conference. The war has had varying effects—but the most serious has been the loss of human lives which this earth has been given by God. This war has taken more than 4,500 martyrs from our Armed Forces. More than 2,590 innocent people (?have died in cross fire). Over 27,000 outlaws have been killed. Over 259,000 people have died of starvation and disease. So, a great number of people who were supposed to be the manpower for building the homeland, have fallen victim to this war.

This sad, painful, and brutal war has displaced more than 3.5 million people from the south who could only find refuge in northern Sudan. This war has made more than half a million people seek refuge in neighboring countries. Our people have paid $3 billion to finance this war, an amount equivalent to the income that would have accrued from oil drilling projects which have had to be aborted. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Bahrain

Foreign Minister Receives PLO's 'Abbas 12 Nov

JN1211102089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Manama, 12 Nov (WAKH)—Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah received in Manama today Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu-Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah, who is currently visiting Manama.

During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments of the Palestine question, the intifadah being staged by the Palestinian people in their occupied territories, recent developments in the Arab arena, and efforts being made to find a peaceful settlement to the Palestine question, as well as issues pertaining to the PLO.

Amir Receives Message From Chadian President

JN1311155089 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Manama, Nov. 3 (GNA)—H.H. [His Highness] the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa 'Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah received a message from President Hissein Habre of Chad dealing with bilateral relations, developments of the Afro-Arab relations and issues of common interest.

The message was handed over to Deputy of H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad Ibn-'Isa Al Khalifah during his meeting with Chad's Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn-Oumar here today.

Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah and Chief of the Crown Prince's Office Shaykh Khalid Ibn-Ahmad Al Khalifah.

Chadian Leaves Manama for Doha

JN1411091389 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Manama, 14 Nov (WAKH)—Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn-Oumar left Manama today for Doha following a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of several of the region's states. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Interior Minister Arrives in Manama

JN1311131089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Nov (WAKH)—Egyptian Interior Minister Zaki Badr arrived in Manama from Doha this morning on a 3-day official visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of the area states. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Receives Egyptian

JN1311180889 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Manama, Nov 13 (GNA)—Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah-Ibn Salman Al Khalifah met here today with Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting reviewed the existing brotherly relations between the two countries and means of promoting them mainly in the security fields in addition to issues of common concern.

Shaykh Khalifah expressed Bahrain's appreciation over the active diplomatic move by the Egyptian president to serve his Arab nation's issues.

He also underlined efforts being exerted by Egypt to support the Palestinian question.

The premier also expressed his pride for the positive contribution by Egyptian workers in the development process.

He also praised the brotherly cooperation by the Egyptian scientific and training establishments in rehabilitation and training of specialised cadres in the security domain as well as exchange of data and combating organised crime and cooperation against international terrorism.

Present at the meeting were Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Khalifah Al Khalifah and Egyptian Ambassador in Bahrain Nabil Mustafa Ibrahim.

UK's Prince Charles Leaves Manama After Visit

JN1311211689 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1358 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Manama, 13 Nov (WAKH)—Prince Charles of Britain left Manama this afternoon for London after a short visit to Bahrain.

Seeing him off at the airport were Deputy Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh Hamad Ibn-'Isa Al Khalifah; Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah; Shaykh Khalid Ibn-Ahmad Al Khalifah, head of the Bahraini heir apparent's office; and British Ambassador in Bahrain John Allen Shepherd.

During his visit, Prince Charles held cordial talks with the Bahraini amir's deputy dealing with relations between the two countries.

Kuwait

Deputy Premier Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD1111145689 Kuwait KUNA in English 1254 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 11 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Saturday [11 November] received the new Iranian ambassador here Hoseyn Sadeqi for the first time since the Iranian diplomat presented his credentials last month. Shaykh Sabah told reporters after the meeting he discussed with Sadeqi the recent shuttles between Tehran and Baghdad by U.N. secretary General's envoy Jan Eliasson.

Shaykh Sabah hoped that Eliasson's mission would succeed in making Iran and Iraq resume their peace negotations to implement Security Council resolution 598 to consolidate permanent peace in the Gulf region.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier was attending the U.N. General Assembly session in New York last month when the Iranian diplomat presented his credentials to Kuwaiti officials.

Further on Meeting

LD1111194189 Tehran IRNA in English 1915 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Kuwait, Nov. 11, IRNA—Kuwait today called for enforcement of U.N. Resolution 598, which its wartime ally Iraq has pushed into a deadlock.

'We are for a stable and lasting peace in the region, and this will not come true unless 598 is executed,' Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said in his meeting with Iranian ambassador in Kuwait Hoseyn Sadeqi.

He also stressed the need for strengthening ties with Iran as 'a Muslim and neighbouring country.'

Sadeqi responded by protesting to the recent statement of the information ministers of the Persian Gulf Cooperative Council [PGCC] in Muscat, and made it clear 'such moves may have unpleasant and negative impacts.'

Such irresponsibility, he told Al-Sabah 'belittles international conventions, and will certainly not benefit littoral states.'

Last week, the GCC information ministers supported Iraq's claims of full sovereignty over the Arvard river, the middle of which forms the southernmost border between Iran and Iraq.

The erroneous statement, drew a sharp rebuff from the Islamic republic Foreign Ministry.

Sadeqi elsewhere said that the key for resolving regional issues lies inside the region, and 'We should not search for it elsewhere.'

Foreign powers, he said, are after their own vested interests, which fact should make Persian gulf states understand the wisdom of establishing firm relations among themselves.

Egyptian Interior Minister Ends Visit, Departs

JN1111162589 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Major General Zaki Badr, Egyptian interior minister, left Kuwait today concluding an official visit that lasted several days. During the visit at the invitation of Interior Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Maj Gen Badr held talks with senior Kuwaiti officials.

He was seen off at the airport by the interior minister; Major General Yusuf al-Khurafi, under secretary at the Interior Ministry; assistant under secretaries; the Egyptian ambassador to Kuwait; and senior Interior Ministry officers.

Interior Minister Leaves for Helsinki 14 Nov

JN1411121489 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Interior Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah left the country for Helsinki this morning on an official visit of several days to Finland at the invitation of his counterpart, Jarmo Rantanen.

The visit aims to enhance Kuwaiti-Finnish ties in security fields and the exchange of expertise between the two countries. The interior minister is accompanied by a ministry delegation representing a number of departments.

Oman

Sultan Qabus Receives Zanzibar Prime Minister

JN1311183289 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Muscat, Nov 13 (GNA)—Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman received Prime Minister of Zanzibar Dr 'Umar 'Ali Jum'a. [name and title as received]

The premier of Zanzibar arrived here yesterday on a several days' visit to Oman.

Oil Ministry Sources Cited on Production, Costs

JN1011165889 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Sources in the Oil and Mineral Resoures Ministry have stated that the Sultanate's oil reserves this year increased to 4.3 billion barrels. Today's issue of the newspaper OMAN cited these sources as saying: The ministry's interest this year concentrates on increasing oil reserves, keeping the level of production by taking into consideration the oil capabilities from the technological and economic aspects, developing current fields,

and continuing efforts to decrease the costs of production to the lowest possible. They also pointed out that the target of the strategy to develop oil fields is comprehensive production averaging 620,000 barrels in 1989, taking into account the economy of production of each barrel is, making production costs as little as possible.

Concession areas provided by the wise government to the oil companies have been increased to 11 as compared with 8 last year.

The Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources stated that the Sultanate aims to decrease its oil production by 5 percent in accordance with the orders issued by His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn-Sa'id last April. The sources said that the Sultanate continues its efforts and important role within the group of non-OPEC oil producing nations. They pointed out that the responsibility of restoring stability to the oil market and fixing prices should be shouldered by all oil producers inside and outside OPEC.

It should be noted here that the Sultanate decreased its oil production twice last year to support OPEC efforts to stabilize international oil markets.

PDRY

Yemen Arab Republic's Al-'Arashi Arrives

EA1011131389 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the permanent committee in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden this afternoon for a visit to the southern part of the homeland during which he will discuss a number of issues relating to work towards unity. [passage omitted]

Speaking to ANA on arrival, Brother al-'Arashi expressed his happiness and that of his brother, Isma'il Ahmad al-Wazir, minister of legal and consultative council affairs in the northern part of the homeland, over the visit to the southern part of the homeland. He pointed out that his visit was connected with most important steps toward unity, particularly with regard to the continuation of discussions and consultations about unity which our Yemeni people are waiting to hear about. At the end of his statement, he added: We believe that the endeavors will achieve the same level of success as the discussions and consultations that took place in Ta'izz recently during the visit of Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committees, on the sidelines of the first session of the unified political organization committee.

Al-Bayd on Reforms; Transitional Federal Formula

EA1211072089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] This evening brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, and Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee, met brother members of the Yemeni Authors and Writers' Union Executive Council. The meeting was attended by a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, as well as other officials.

The brother secretary general started by welcoming the brother members of the council and wished them success in the work of their ordinary session which began today. He pointed out that the meeting was a good opportunity to exchange views about all questions which concern the union's work as well as issues affecting the life of the people and society. The brother secretary general stressed the importance of the role intellectuals play in spreading and strengthening the national culture and building the homeland. He called on them to be pioneers of the reunification of the homeland and its people, bearing in mind that they are an important sector of society.

The brother secretary general touched on the tasks facing the party and people at the present stage. He pointed out that the YSP had taken the initiative to announce and submit basic principles of comprehensive political and economic reform to the masses of the people, who are expected to discuss them and express their observations and proposals. In this connection, the brother secretary general said the reform aims at eliminating past mistakes and cutting out all the abuses which arose because of the adventurist leftist tendency. He stressed that the aim of the reform was also to eliminate the theory of ideological passivity and to discover the special characteristics of our Yemeni reality.

He said the reform aims at reinstating the role of certain social groups and strata which are allied at this stage in the development of our people and our revolution. Its purpose is also to strengthen democracy among party ranks and spread it throughout society.

Referring to Yemeni unity, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd praised the joint efforts toward unity made by the leaders of the two parts of the homeland, and the achievements that have been scored on the road toward Yemeni unity. He stressed the importance of a realistic view toward unity, building on common ground and taking gradual and practical steps in accordance with a specific timetable. He pointed out that a united Yemen must have room for everyone, on the basis of the September and October glorious revolutions and their democratic nationalist forces. The brother secretary general also emphasized the importance of finding a transitional federal formula, as a step along the road toward a subsequent merger between the two parts.

At the end of his speech, he stressed the importance of returning to the principles of voluntary mass and party action. He called on the brother authors and writers to enter a stage of comprehensive national evaluation, re-examination, and correction, that will create better conditions for work toward unity. He also called on them to be true translators of the people's conscience and to contribute more efficiently toward crystalizing and explaining the tasks of comprehensive political and economic reform. He asked them to participate effectively in the realization of these tasks.

Saudi Arabia

Defense Minister Meets With Sudanese Official

EA0911153389 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and chairman of the steering committee of the national dialogue conference on peace issues, has handed Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a written message from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the NSRCC, for the servant of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud. He also handed him the document of resolutions and recommendations issued by the national dialogue conference for peace. This occurred when Prince Sultan received Col Muhammad al- Amin Khalifah and the delegation accompanying him at al-Salam residence in Jiddah yesterday evening.

Following the meeting, Col Khalifah explained in a press statement that, during the meeting, he had expressed to the prince Sudan's thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the valuable assistance it is offering to Sudan. He also extended congratulations to the servant of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd, and his government on the Ta'if agreement concerning Lebanon.

He added that he had briefed the prince in detail on the proceedings of the national dialogue conference and the results that the conference had reached and the consensus of the Islamic Nation about the peace option, despite the treacherous aggression to which it and Sudan are exposed, which was represented by a conspiracy of the forces of evil.

He pointed out that what had happened in Kurmuk was a part of this conspiracy.

His excellency mentioned in his statement that he conveyed to his highness the regret of the Sudanese Government and the NSRCC at the conspiracies being hatched against Saudi diplomats, and the assassination of two of them in Ankara and Lebanon.

He said that the prince assured him that the kingdom is bound to Sudan by everlasting and eternal relations. He also confirmed the kingdom's support for efforts being made by the government to solve the problem of the south by peaceful means. He praised the political leadership in Sudan and its sincerity and dedication in serving the country.

Mr (Andrew Lik), a member of the delegation, also spoke at the meeting, affirming that the dialogue's resolutions had proved the fundamental rights for national unity on the basis of a federal system which the southerners have been demanding since 1947.

Paper Reports Sudan Rebel-Israel Cooperation

EA1111195989 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The Saudi UKAZ newspaper reported, quoting Western diplomatic sources in Beirut, that there is a comprehensive coordination between the State of Israel and the rebel movement under the leadership of John Garang. Despite the Ethiopian refutation, the sources affirmed that Israel has offered the rebels technical support and training of more than 35 rebel officers in one of the Israeli military centers. The same sources added that there are some 15 military experts currently assisting the rebels in military operations and war administration.

On the other hand, Israel has offered the rebels some modern espionage equipment with the aim to intercept the Armed Forces' communications in the south. Meanwhile, the QATAR NEWS AGENCY reported that its reporter in Beirut was informed by Western diplomatic sources about two cables exchanged between the Israeli Embassy in one of the West African countries and the rebel movement, dealing with supply of the rebel forces with heavy military hardware destined to it through Ethiopia.

Riyadh Paper on IBM Computer Deal With Israel

PM1311100589 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 1 Nov 89 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "U.S. Uproar and Israeli Noise!"]

[Text] We do not remember who said: "If the United States sneezes, the world will catch cold." With the exception of Israel, which seems to have become fully immune to all U.S. "viruses." The proof of this is that what is being said now about its nuclear cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa is not news or a surprise to the U.S. means of surveillance covering the entire globe. But the announcement of that revelation and IBM's manufacture of giant computer systems could make Israel—through this high technology—a nuclear and hydrogen state. All these new revelations reflect nothing abnormal in Israeli-U.S. cooperation. Even the timing of the announcement may suggest that the objective is to shackle Israel, but the truth is absolutely the

opposite. This is because the material and technological privileges which Israel obtains from the United States have exceeded any other cooperation, even with the major allies in Western Europe.

The question now being raised is: Is the United States unaware of the nature of Israel's orientations and aggressive inclinations? Or is the White House concerned that if Israel becomes packed with weapons of destruction, it will be difficult to control or check it?

Although such an assumption might be correct, the United States' delay in making decisions to prevent Israel from becoming more powerful than it has prompted Israel to infiltrate all U.S. barriers, including spying on its sensitive centers and cooperating with Colombian drug gangs, thus making the United States the biggest market for these poisons. This is in addition to the cooperation with a racist state in military technological fields denied to friends and allies, that is, without any control or restriction from the major ally.

And while the United States as a superpower realizes the extent of the divergence between its interests and Israel's in the region, the major ally's increasing spoiling of the small ally created a cat-and-mouse game until the little animal turned into a technological beast ready to sell U.S. secrets to any bidder in the world cattle market. That logic was voiced by sincere Americans who warned that Israel will be the major problem to U.S. security and interests in the long run.

According to our Arab criteria and to the sequence of events we have seen before, we fully realize that the case will be decided in Israel's favor and that what was announced was a hot diplomatic method by the United States, whose objective was to maneuver or at least to try to control some of Israel's attitudes and make its voice this time louder than Israel's noise. But despite this, the secret is still much more than cooperation between two racist states or the development of their weapons, and this is understood by the United States alone.

King Fahd Satisfied With Taiwan Economic Talks

OW1311193589 Taipei CNA in English 1541 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Riyadh, Nov. 13 (CNA)—King Fahd has expressed satisfaction with the results of the just concluded economic and technical cooperation conference between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China [ROC], sources said Monday.

The King made his remarks Monday when he received Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl who led a 28-member Saudi delegation to the economic meeting in Taipei Nov. 8-11, the sources said.

The Saudi Arabian chief of state was quoted as saying that the meeting is instrumental in strengthening the ever cordial ties between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China.

The two countries reached an agreement to cooperate on economics, trade and science and technology last Friday as the 11th session of Sino-Saudi Joint Permanent Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation ended in Taipei.

ROC Economics Minister Chen Li-an and Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, the Middle East kingdom's minister of finance and national economy, inked the record on behalf of their respective government.

Minister Chen, describing the just concluded meeting as "very successful," said that a new horizon has already been reached in bilateral cooperation.

Aba al-Khayl expressed the hope that, on the current solid foundation, there will be increased cooperation between the two countries.

According to the agreement, the two countries will seriously study the feasibility of joint ventures in crude oil transportation, computers, shipbuilding and TV broadcasting in Saudi Arabia.

Other highlights of the accord are:
—Both governments agree to encourage ROC business to invest in Saudi Arabia;
—ROC will continue to supply personnel and know-how for transportation, communications and power distribution projects;
—ROC experts will continue to assist in enhancing Saudi Arabian agricultural and pisciculture standards;
—Both sides will weigh the feasibility of a bilateral agreement exempting each other from aviation taxes;
—Both countries will jointly engage in researches on snake poisons, hepatitis B and biological [as received];
—Meetings will be held to review the implementation of the current medical cooperation agreement; and
—ROC will send more medical personnel to Saudi Arabia.

'Regret' at 'Threats' to Muslims in India

LD1111180589 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Nov (SPA)—The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has expressed deep regret at the attempts by some irresponsible elements in India to harm the feelings of Muslims in India and to harm their Islamic religion.

This came in a statement made to SPA today by a responsible source following reports that a group of Hindus is laying now the foundations for a temple in place of the Babri Mosque in the region of Ayodhya in Northern India.

The source said" the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its deep concern at the deterioration of the situation and confirms its denunciation and condemnation of the threats to the life of Muslims and their property in India. It also condemns strongly the attempts aimed at preventing the Muslims from performing their religious rites and the elimination of their identity".

The source expressed the confidence of the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the ability of the Indian government to put an end to those acts which have caused extreme dismay among all Muslims, to confront every attempt to harm the Islamic faith in India, and to prevent the annihiliation of Muslims and subsequently protect the mosque from demolition.

Iraqi-Egyptian Committee To Meet 18 November

JN1311184689 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Iraqi and Egyptian experts today began discussions in Cairo to prepare working papers for the meetings of the 3d session of the Higher Joint Iraqi-Egyptian Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, scheduled to begin on Saturday [18 November].

Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, will lead the Iraqi delegation to the meetings. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi will lead the Egyptian side.

The meetings of the Higher Committee will be preceded by meetings of the 5th session of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee, which will discuss the reports, recommendations, and working papers drawn up by experts of the two parties, and then submit them in their final form to the Higher Committee for ratification.

The experts have set up three main committees divided into subcommittees. The subcommittees will deal with different aspects of cooperation between the two countries based on pan-Arab considerations and agreements signed by leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council. They also will follow up the implementation of the resolutions approved by the Higher Committee during its 2d session in Cairo on 7 January 1989.

A source close to the committee of experts told the INA correspondent in Cairo that discussions will deal with the implementation of five protocols signed between the two sides during the previous session on cooperation in the fields of industry, electricity, energy, agriculture, veterinary science, transportation, and communications; and in the executive program for scientific research.

He added that the two parties will discuss expanding trade between the two countries and aspects of the reciprocal deal signed between them. He said that they also will study means to facilitate the transportation of goods and the increase of trade between Iraqi and Egyptian markets.

'Iraqi Source' on Egyptian Workers' Remittances

JN1311174089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] In Baghdad, a responsible Iraqi source has reiterated his country's desire to settle the question of the remittances of Egyptian workers who have left Iraq during the past few months. He said that this issue will be discussed during the higher joint committee meetings on Saturday [18 November] that will be chaired by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets UN's Eliasson 13 November

JN1311202089 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with Jan Eliasson—the personal representative of the UN secretary general—to resume talks that began yesterday in Baghdad.

This round of talks dealt with the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 to achieve permanent and comprehensive peace between Iraq and Iran and in the whole region.

The talks were attended by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, Iraq's permanent representative at the United Nations, and the heads of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department and Legal Department. Jan Eliasson's delegation also attended.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary also met with Jan Eliasson and his delegation to discuss technical aspects of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

Eliasson Leaves for Tehran

JN1411091089 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA)—Jan Eliasson, personal representative of the UN secretary general, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today for Tehran. [passage omitted]

Oil Minister Confers With Soviet Official

JN1311151089 Baghdad INA in English 1345 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 13, INA—Mr 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahman, Iraqi minister of oil received this morning Mr Vladimir Grigoryevich, Soviet minister for oil engineering and gas industry enterprises. [title as received]

During the meeting, spheres of bilateral relations in the fields of industry of gas and oil and means of developing them were discussed.

Industry Minister Meets With Bulgaria's Khristov

JN1311150689 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 13, INA—Mr Husayn Kamil, minister of industry and military industrialization received today Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister at the ministry of foreign economic relations.

During the meeting, fields of industrial cooperation between Iraq and Bulgaria and their future prospects were reviewed.

Labor Wins 55 Percent in Histadrut Elections

TA1411060589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] In the Histadrut elections, with more than 90 percent of the ballots counted, the Labor Party won 55 percent of the vote. The Likud came in second with 27.5 percent; MAPAM [United Workers Party] came in third with 9 percent; the Citizens Rights Movement and the Joint Arab-Jewish List each had about 4 percent.

The results of the elections to the local labor councils and the Na'amat women's organization will be released later today.

In Tel Aviv, there was celebration at Labor Party headquarters, where our reporter Le'a Zinder spoke to party leader Shim'on Peres:

[Begin recording] [Peres] It has shown that when the Labor Party acts in a unified manner with a clear message, we can again create the necessary potential to implement our policies and to become again the major party in this country.

[Zinder] Prime Minister Shamir said that there was political significance to these elections. As Mr Shamir leaves tonight for the United States and you are going off to the airport to see him off, do you think he is carrying with him a message from these elections?

[Peres] Well, he has asked for it, and he has to draw the necessary conclusions. I did not say so. I mean, if he thinks that this is a showing for the support or lack of support for the policies that he suggests, then he must draw the necessary conclusions.

[Zinder] Do you think that there is political significance in the results of these elections?

[Peres] In a way, yes, because it shows that the Labor Party is still the major party.

[Zinder] Do the results of these elections, in your view, change the balance of power in the government, and perhaps affect your decision whether or not to stay in the coalition?

[Peres] No, I would not like to lead it in this direction, because as I have said, what counts now is the peace process and the economic policy of growth. It is the policies that will decide our future road.

[Zinder] But the religious parties went with you in these elections for the Histadrut. Is this a sign of things to come?

[Peres] I hope so, because at least two religious parties have taken a political position which is very close to our own. So it is not a matter of incidents, and, particularly remembering that for 29 years we went together with the religious parties, I do not see any reason why we should not continue to go with them in the future.

[Zinder] One more question, Mr Peres: There have been rumors that right after the Histadrut elections, there would be stringent new economic measures. Are these rumors true?

[Peres] No, I don't think so. It is not necessary because the economy is awakening and is in a much better shape. I think it has had an effect upon the elections in the Histadrut as well. [end recording]

Shamir Remarks on Histadrut Vote, Heads to U.S.

TA1411061089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has left for Washington for meetings with President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker. The trip takes place amid signs that the United States will not provide all the assurances that Israel called for when it agreed to the Baker plan. Reporter Jack Katzenell talked to the prime minister about the visit and the Likud showing in the Histadrut elections:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Katzenell] Mr Prime Minister, the Likud did not achieve the 30 percent it was aiming at in the Histadrut elections. Are you disappointed?

[Shamir] I am not disappointed because, after all, we have achieved an important increase in our electoral strength. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir Interviewed by Spanish Newspaper

PM1311114789 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Oct 89 pp 10-11

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Luis Foix in Jerusalem; date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir represents Israel's militant spirit. He arrived in Palestine in 1935, and used all the means at his disposal to end the British mandate. Following a lengthy political career, he is now the prime minister of a conservative government in coalition with the Laborites. In a lengthy conversation in his Jerusalem office, he described his political stances and Israel's problems in achieving peace with the Arabs.

[Foix] In the first place, I would like to talk about your lengthy and hectic political life. You arrived from Poland in 1935, and fought hard to create the State of Israel. How do you assess you political career, including now, when you have many problems. What have you achieved?

[Shamir] I neither can nor wish to take stock—in the first place, because I never think of this. Perhaps when I retire, I will devote myself to writing my memoirs and take stock, but for the present I have other, more important concerns. But I can tell you that I began my political activities when the State of Israel had not been

created. Over 50 years have elapsed. I myself am astonished when I consider it, but look, what interests me now is the present and the future.

[Foix] The building of modern Israel bears a Laborite stamp. Its first quarter of a century was dominated by figures such as Ben Gurion, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Abba Eban... It is they who won wars and projected Israel toward the world. You people came to power in 1977 and have had the Lebanon fiasco and now the intifadah; grave economic problems are developing....

[Shamir] What you say sounds to me like the result of brainwashing.

[Foix] Do you believe so?

[Shamir] Yes, and I will explain it to you. The great step toward peace was made by Prime Minister Begin with the Camp David agreements. The Laborites, who were in power for 30 years, always talked about peace without achieving anything.

[Foix] The situation was different.

[Shamir] Yes, but the first peace agreement with an Arab country was achieved by the first government led by Likud, and nobody can deny this. This is a very important point. If we are talking about political achievements, I must tell you that we also achieved an improvement in relations with the United States. When we came to power, we had many difficulties with Washington, and we succeeded in improving them. Do not forget that I was already foreign minister at that time. We also secured some of the trade agreements with the United States which have been so important for Israel's exports. The United States is now a very prominent client for us. For instance, we never dreamed of selling military equipment on the U.S. market, as we are doing now.

[Foix] But you still have many problems of acceptance in many parts of the world—not to mention the Arab world.

[Shamir] Look, it is we who have restored diplomatic relations with many countries. It is the Likud government which established them with Spain for the first time, since we had never had any. The Laborites always tried to do so, but never succeeded. And the most paradoxical thing is that it was a conservative government which reached an agreement with a Spain governed by the Socialists. We are restoring relations with the whole Soviet bloc, which were severed after the Six-Day War. We set to work on this when I was foreign minister, until we reached the favorable situation in which we find ourselves.

[Foix] What has this meant in practice?

[Shamir] We have restored relations with Hungary, and Poland has just said that there are no fundamental obstacles to doing likewise.

[Foix] And with the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] The situation has changed, and not just since Gorbachev but long before, when I was foreign minister. Within the next few days Shimon Peres will be visiting Moscow. I believe that this indicates an important change of attitude which has coincided with our tenure. It is not an official visit, but it is an indication that the atmosphere is very favorable to restoring official contacts with Moscow.

[Foix] What else has Likud achieved as a conservative party?

[Shamir] We have achieved a feeling of self-respect for a very considerable section of our society, which can now be compared with that of any developed society. As you know, there is a significant section of our population who are of eastern origin. We have given this community—most of them are Sephardim who directly or indirectly stem from the emigration from Spain ordered in 1492—a certainty of national identity and equality which they did not have until our accession to power. During the Labor Party's tenure, this population was to some extent a second-class population. We have ended this. In the Labor Party's day, it could be seen in the press and in public opinion that there were two classes of citizen in Israel: Those of Central European origin—the Ashkenazim—and the Sephardim. Since 1977—the year we attained power—nobody has spoken of this. It is a phenomenon which no longer exists in our political or cultural life.

[Foix] How has this manifested itself?

[Shamir] We have resolved, for instance, the housing problem. Before 1977, there was a grave housing problem, and in many suburbs of the big cities we had a critical situation. We have changed this radically. Prime Minister Begin began what he himself described as the "plan for renewal," whose aim was give citizens unable to achieve the average living standard the [words apparently dropped in newspaper] make them equal to the others. And this plan has been a success because it has changed the living prospects of over 100,000 Israeli families. A family which used to live in a home comprising 30 or 40 square meters now occupies 80 square meters. Everything has changed.

[Foix] So you are more socialist than the Laborites themselves.

[Shamir] Much more so. We have been much more responsive to the problems of the poor. There was a strong feeling of discrimination in broad sections of our society which has now disappeared. And this was during the tenure of the conservatives—of Likud, of ourselves.

[Foix] What seems clear is that Likud now dominates Israeli political life, but you still have many problems.

[Shamir] Yes, of course, of course. We have many very grave problems, but we will tackle them and try to resolve them.

[Foix] What are they?

[Shamir] There are many. The problem of national security is one of the most important. We also have grave economic difficulties. We have begun to privatize a large part of industry and the production sectors. Israel's founders designed the welfare state as a solution to the problems of the new society which would be formed following Israel's foundation. This worked in the forties and fifties, but it is unworkable today.

[Foix] But this idea lies at the very heart of the thinking of Herzl, Ben Gurion, Golda Meir....

[Shamir] Yes, but it was feasible. We found that the trade unions were immersed in a corporative-capitalist business conglomerate in which the workers were at the same time employees and employers. There was a great contradiction which does not exist in any modern industrialized state. It is a problem which we still have. I believe that the Spanish Government, which has been Socialist since 1982, is increasingly in favor of the privatization of the production sectors. We have detected the problem and will resolve it along the lines which all modern states have been adopting for some time.

[Foix] You personally represent present-day Israel's militant spirit. What you seek must necessarily entail a great effort by the population. Do you not believe that many of your fellow citizens are tired?

[Shamir] In all countries you have tired people—people who are passively hoping to improve their living standard. This is normal. Our country is relatively new. A 40-year history is nothing. We must still struggle for our existence, for our security which is an essential aspect for us. Our young people must perform 3 years' compulsory military service. Until they are over 50 they must perform their duties as reservists. It is not an easy life, and it is possible that some people are tired, but not the young people. The younger generation's spirit is very encouraging. The great majority of those who are called up volunteer to serve in the most dangerous posts. It is they themselves who request it. This is proof that they are not tired.

[Foix] But the fact is that there are more people leaving Israel than entering it.

[Shamir] No, this is not so. We are confronted with a phenomenon of limited emigration. Changing one's residence and country is a worldwide phenomenon. The fact is that there has been an increasing number of immigrants to Israel over the past 2 years.

[Foix] But the Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union prefer to go to the United States.

[Shamir] Some do, but there are also many who prefer to come to Israel. And do not forget the flow of immigrants from Latin America and other parts of the world. What we need now is to prepare our economy to receive these new immigrants. This is our greatest problem—that of absorbing these masses who will be arriving over the next few years.

[Foix] You are a man who procla
but the fact is that many things hav
launched the Shamir initiative las
you have just stated in a Tel Aviv
that Egypt's proposal that you m
representatives in Cairo is no goo
that there is no need to move fro
change your stance so much.

aims and seeks peace,
ve happened since you
st May. For instance,
y newspaper this week
meet with Palestinian
d, since you have said
m Israel. Why do you

[Shamir] No. I do not change it.
which I proposed must be a proces
which must be accepted or rejecte
wide-ranging process which must
take years. We are aware that we ca
all the Arab countries, including t
at the same time. The distance bet
very great.

. The peace initiative
ss. It is not a proposal
d immediately. It is a
take shape and must
annot make peace with
the Palestinian Arabs,
ween war and peace is

[Foix] Why?

[Shamir] Because the Palestinian
by the PLO, and the PLO seeks t
state within our country immediate
this. In our peace initiative we pro
of negotiations to reach a peaceful

Arabs are influenced
o set up a Palestinian
ely. We are opposed to
pose a gradual process
l solution.

[Foix] And how will you accompli
ish this?

[Shamir] In several stages. The first
the West Bank territories with th
representatives with whom we will
do not acknowledge that the PL
people's sole representative. And t
The second stage is to build auton

is to hold elections in
e aim of electing the
negotiate, because we
LO is the Palestinian
this is what they seek.
nomy.

[Foix] Yes, but the situation work
possible to come to terms with
involved.

ks in Spain, and it is
the political forces

[Shamir] We seek the same thing h
this autonomy over a 5-year period
stages we will begin a period of n
permanent solution. These negot
ducted without preconditions. The
we are determined to seek a peace
will not break off the negotiation
solution. This is as far as the
concerned.

ere. We wish to grant
which would serve as
. And after these two
negotiations to seek a
tiations will be con-
only condition is that
eful solution, and we
ns until we find this
Palestinian Arabs is

[Foix] And with the other Arab co
untries?

[Shamir] We must change the tone
the Arab countries. There is no
hostile relations which we have ha
for Egypt. Because, tell me why
relations with Morocco, Algeria, or
problems with them. I believe that
establishing diplomatic relations. I
peace with us, let them say so
opportunity to meet and negotiate
them end this psychological warf

of our relations with
justification for the
ad with them, except
do we have hostile
r Kuwait? We have no
there is no obstacle to
if they wish to live in
and we will seek an
normal relations. Let
fare in all the world

organizations. There is no justification for maintaining this situation. Then we will all realize that they seriously want peace.

[Foix] But it is necessary to start somewhere.

[Shamir] Fine. We wish to start in earnest. In the case of the Palestinian Arabs, we wish to hold elections, but we must lay down a principle concerning the formalities of these elections. But the prerequisite is that we do not wish to talk with the PLO. This is an important part of our initiative. We cannot negotiate with them on our peace initiative because they are opposed to it.

[Foix] Have you not stopped to consider why this is the case?

[Shamir] Because they want an independent Palestinian state and we are opposed to this. What is now on the table and what Egypt has accepted with U.S. support is to hold a meeting between our representatives and the PLO. And we cannot accept this.

[Foix] Then this is a problem.

[Shamir] We are able to accept the Palestinians who are able to discuss with Israel the formalities of the elections—how to organize them—but never with the PLO.

[Foix] But do you seriously believe that there are Palestinians in the occupied territories who are nationalists, who represent their people's interests, and who at the same time are not very directly connected with the PLO? Are you not being too idealistic?

[Shamir] Well, look, we will wait until they change.

[Foix] It is quite possible that you will never see it.

[Shamir] Perhaps. But do not forget that there are many people in Gaza and in the territories at issue who by accepting the PLO's theories and receiving its orders will secure nothing from us. They will only suffer, and they will lose many lives. And we do not want this. We wish to live in peace with them, but they must change, free themselves, and shake off this terrorist domination of the PLO. They must accept our peace initiative and talk with us about the way in which to organize their autonomy, their self-government, their lives... And this cannot be accomplished with the PLO, which will achieve no progress for them. For instance, Mubarak has just said in an interview that he greatly regrets that the negotiations which were begun 10 years ago were broken off by his Arab brothers—referring, of course, to the PLO. But now we are in the same situation.

[Foix] But the problem is that it is not possible to make progress without them.

[Shamir] Look, let us suppose that we meet with their representatives in Cairo, as Mubarak proposes. We will sit down and exchange accusations. Thus it will end sadly and there will be no follow-up. They will start to talk about a Palestinian state, about our occupation of the territories—the same old thing. [Answer ends]

In the course of the interview, Shamir showed his knowledge of the Spanish political situation, and especially wished to recall the invitation to visit Israel which his government has extended to King Juan Carlos and to Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

"I have heard," Shamir said, "that Felipe Gonzalez means to retire after the next election."

[Foix] Well, that is what he has said, but you know that politicians also become tired. He is said to be tired.

[Shamir] But he is a young man. What will become of him when is 73 like me and has devoted himself to politics for over half a century? It is a pity that he is quitting, because he is a man I like.

[Foix] Do you believe that the Spanish prime minister will visit Israel soon?

[Shamir] He has an invitation. I hope that the day will soon come when we can receive him as he deserves here in Israel.

[Foix] And the king?

[Shamir] He has also been invited by our president. I am certain that day will come because our countries have a lengthy history in common, and we will receive them here with open arms.

"Occupied Territories Belong to Us and Form Part of Israel. We Will Not Go."

[Foix] Viewed from outside, it is deduced that peace is wanted by many people, apart from yourself—for instance, the Egyptians and also the United States. According to what a Labor Party deputy said in your own parliament: "Mr Shamir is afraid of his own peace plan making progress."

[Shamir] No, not at all. I am loyal to my initiative, and I know better than anybody else how progress can be made in this process. The Egyptians are committed to the PLO. They will take no step without the PLO's approval and advice. Husni Mubarak cannot launch a single initiative without consulting and accepting what the PLO tells him. And this is what we do not want. With respect to the Americans, they also view this situation as an Arab problem, and they would like to mediate in it. Right now they have begun talks with the PLO in Tunis, but I can assure you that nobody can force us enter into dialogue with Yasir 'Arafat. We are convinced that this runs directly counter to our interests.

[Foix] But could you not consult with your closest allies and seek a solution?

[Shamir] I would like to ask you, for instance, if a friendly country came to Spain and tried to dictate what policy it should pursue with respect to its relations with other countries, what would you do? We wish to have

good and friendly relations with Egypt and with the United States, but we cannot consult with anybody on this problem in which our independence and our existence are at stake.

[Foix] Yes, but bear in mind that all the powers in the world, ranging from the United States through the EC to the Soviet Union are calling for you to reach an agreement with the Palestinians, whether it be under the name of the PLO or any other.

[Foix] Look, the whole of Europe wanted us to relinquish the occupied territories after the 1967 war, but they did not bear in mind that the conflict exists because we do not believe that we occupied the territories. The territories belong to us; they form part of our country; and what we propose in our peace initiative is to open negotiations on the problem, because nobody in my government is contemplating a withdrawal. This is the fundamental issue. You can have differences of opinion between two nations or between two countries and try to find solutions. If the conflict is over who holds sovereignty over a certain territory, there are two ways to resolve it—through confrontation or through negotiation. We prefer negotiation. I believe that this is fair.

[Foix] And the alternative of war?

[Shamir] War would be terrible. Do not forget that we—a small country which has existed for only 40 years—have had five wars. We have waged five wars to ensure our existence, and we do not want another war, even if we were confident of winning it. We want neither war nor victories. We want peace, but through negotiation.

Arens Asks UN Chief To Back Peace Initiative

TA1411065589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens has asked UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to support Israel's peace initiative. In a letter circulated at UN headquarters in New York, Arens said the Israeli Cabinet decided to accept the five-point proposal by U.S. Secretary of State Baker on the assumption that Washington would provide assurances to meet Israel's concerns. The foreign minister said the next major step in the peace process is to hold free and open elections in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Goren, Abu-Rahmah Discuss Baker's Five Points

TA0911173389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, met with Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu-Rahmah today. The two men discussed the Baker plan. Attorney Abu-Rahmah told our correspondent Hassan Abu-Zayyad that during their meeting Goren said that the Palestinians must seize the chance offered by the Baker plan. Fayiz Abu-Rahmah replied that the Baker plan is insufficient, especially if Israel's reservations are taken into account, and asserted that the PLO would most likely reject it.

Addressing another issue, Mr Goren claimed that UNRWA [UN Relief and Works Agency] had violated the terms of its mandate by not limiting itself to aiding refugees. Goren said that if UNRWA continues acting in this manner he would be forced to limit the scope of its activities in the territories.

Gaza Leaders See No Delegation Without PLO

TA1111153689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Fayiz Abu-Rahmah and As'ad al-Saftawi, two of the most prominent leaders in the Gaza Strip, have said that any Palestinian delegation to talks with Israel will require the approval of the PLO. No resident of the territories will agree to join without obtaining personal consent from the PLO. The two were speaking to our correspondent Hasan Abu-Zayid, in response to reports from Cairo that the United States and Egypt have worked out a plan whose first stage is the establishment of a delegation consisting of non-PLO Palestinians from the territories.

The two notables added that rather than promote the peace process, the attempts to remove the PLO from direct negotiations will foil it.

U.S. Urged To 'Address Palestinian Inquiries'

TA1311134489 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 13 Nov 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Dialogue Means No Need for Third Party in Talks"]

[Text] Almost a year ago, the United States and the PLO opened a mutual dialogue. The purpose of the dialogue, as understood by the Palestinians, was to create direct contact between the U.S. government and the PLO so that they would not have to talk through a third party.

The two parties held a number of sessions and discussed a variety of issues. Usually it was the United States which convened the meeting in order to register some kind of complaint against a certain PLO act or decision. Palestinians have themselves complained that the United States used the meetings only to pass to the PLO Israeli demands, so that the meetings never acted as a forum for the exchange of ideas between the PLO and the United States, or even as means for the PLO to express its views on a peace settlement in the region.

These Palestinian complaints have recently proven correct. In the ongoing debate over the Baker points, the PLO has not been directly approached or asked to participate in the discussion. The United States sent the PLO messages through Egypt and expected the PLO to respond through Egypt as well. It did this to accommodate Israel, which refuses to talk directly or indirectly to

the PLO, even through the United States. This act is reminiscent of the pre-dialogue era and gives the impression that there never was a dialogue in the first place.

The United States is going the extra mile to accommodate Israel. First, Secretary of State James Baker agreed to introduce "cosmetic" changes to his five points when Israel rejected his proposal in its original form. After the changes, Israel accepted the five points but with conditions, which clearly stated that Israel rejected Baker's revised points and demanded further changes. The United States welcomed Israel's so-called acceptance of the five points, and is now waiting for the PLO's answer to come through Egypt.

The PLO also has questions to ask Baker. It also wants clarifications and guarantees. Is the United States ready to address Palestinian inquiries as well, or is this a privilege granted only to Israel? This remains to be seen, although the answer is already known. But if the United States is seriously interested in seeing the peace process move forward, it has to listen to the Palestinian side and accommodate Palestinian needs as well. There is no other way out.

Bush Expected 'Larger Measure of Flexibility'

TA0911134789 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Nov 89 p 13

[Editorial: "A Chilly Presidential Response"]

[Text] The U.S. President did not rule out the possibility of inviting the prime minister for a talk at the White House during Yitzhaq Shamir's stay on U.S. soil to address Jewish organizations, but he refrained from saying whether an audience between himself and Shamir was a sure thing.

George Bush was replying to a journalist's question and did not read his response from a written text. Although the tone of his voice did not give the impression that he was choosing his words according to some predetermined plan, his remarks—"I'd like to feel that a meeting would be held and that it would be constructive, that we'd have something positive to talk about"—obviously reflected the fact that he is aware of the state of relations between the United States and Israel.

The latter portion of the President's reply makes it clear, beyond any shadow of doubt, that the U.S. President does not think Sunday's Inner Cabinet resolution qualifies as "something positive to talk about." As may be recalled, the Inner Cabinet accepted James Baker's five-point plan, appending to it the "assumption" that the United States would supply Israel with a certain number of "assurances."

The U.S. leader is probably aware of the fact that State Department officials said they felt "encouraged" by the resolution. Hence, Bush's remarks should be seen as reflecting his personal opinion that the Israeli Inner Cabinet did not fully meet U.S. expectations.

Bush himself probably studied the text of the Inner Cabinet resolution and heard about the debate that preceded it—a debate that centered on changing the demanding formula to a more flexible one, from "subject to" to "on the assumption that."

It also stands to reason that the President's aides followed the utterances of officials in the Prime Minister's Office and the Likud who, immediately after the Inner Cabinet resolution, hastened to give it the exact opposite interpretation; namely, that it makes acceptance of the five points conditional on the receipt of assurances.

President Bush probably opted for not committing himself to inviting Shamir to the White House as long as the secretary of state was out of Washington, seeing that the question of inviting the Israeli prime minister required far more thorough consultations than possible over the telephone.

Therefore, the President's response should be interpreted as an insinuation—and even more than that—that the U.S. leadership expects the Israeli prime minister to pledge a larger measure of flexibility than expressed in the Inner Cabinet resolution. If such a pledge is not forthcoming, there is no certainty that Bush will invite Shamir for a meeting.

The fact that the PLO leadership has been wavering in its acceptance of the five points has softened the wish to criticize the Inner Cabinet resolution and toned down its ambiguity, but the tone of criticism toward Israel's position discernible in the President's remarks cannot be ignored.

We must also bear in mind that the U.S. President may be withholding his decision on whether to invite the prime minister for fear that such an invitation might be seen in Cairo and Tunis as violating the balance between the two sides to the conflict and overly discriminating in favor of Israel.

In this context, too, Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens had better refrain from saying things that may arouse doubts about the sincerity of the Inner Cabinet's resolution. Declarations that try to make the demand for assurances pass as a condition will lessen the chances of a meeting between Bush and Shamir and will once again underscore the differences of opinion between Washington and Jerusalem.

El Al Delegates in USSR for Talks on Flights

TA1311072789 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov 89 p 8

[Report by Greer Fay Cashman]

[Text] A six-member El Al delegation left yesterday for Moscow for business talks that a company spokesman said last night would lead to direct flights between the Soviet Union and Israel within the next two months.

SFRY To[illegible] To Sign Accord on Flights to Tel Aviv

TA121114[illegible]42889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT[illegible]T 12 Nov 89

[Text] Yug[illegible]ugoslavia will soon sign an agreement for regular flights bet[illegible]etween Belgrade and Tel Aviv. This was said by the Serbian[illegible]ian foreign minister in a meeting with Transportation Mi[illegible]Minister Moshe Qatzav. Our correspondent Menahem [illegible]m Friedman reports that a delegation from the Yugoslav [illegible]y national airline will arrive in Israel in a few days to fin[illegible]inalize details of the aviation agreement.

The Serbi[illegible]bian foreign minister and Minister Qatzav expressed l[illegible]d hope that the aviation agreement would accelerate the [illegible] resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations, which are [illegible]e desired by both sides.

Serbian O[illegible] Official Foresees Ties Within 'Few Months'

TA091112[illegible]24889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT[illegible]T 9 Nov 89

[Text] Di[illegible]iplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel are [illegible]e expected to resume within a few months, according [illegible]g to a senior Yugoslav official currently visiting Israel. For[illegible]or a long time now, there have been calls in Yugoslavia[illegible]ia to resume relations, but the process has been delayed be[illegible]ecause of foreign policy considerations and by domestic e[illegible] ethnic and economic crises. Our foreign news correspond[illegible]ndent Gid'on Remez reports:

[Begin rec[illegible]cording] [Remez] The friendship felt toward Israel in Y[illegible] Yugoslavia, especially by the Serbian people, has always [illegible]s been steadfast, and the absence of diplomatic relations h[illegible] has long been abnormal, the foreign minister of Serbia, the[illegible]e largest republic in Yugoslavia, told the Voice of Israel th[illegible] this morning.

Minister [illegible] [title as heard] (Aleksandar Prelia) came to Is[illegible]el last [illegible]t night for a series of meetings with Israeli leaders, wh[illegible]hom he is expected to invite to visit Serbia. It is not only[illegible]y clear to the Serbian Republic but also to the Yugoslav f[illegible] federal authorities that the goal is to resume relations, ([illegible] (Prelia) said. The process is being delayed due to, among [illegible]g other things, the fear that Yugoslavia's status in the Thi[illegible]hird Wor[illegible] and the Arab countries might be affected.

[(Prelia)—[illegible]in English] To renew the diplomatic relations is our goa[illegible]al in Serbia. I am sure it is not my private opinion, th[illegible] that it is shared by the majority of the federal instances a[illegible] and the parliament in Yugoslavia. So, we do consider th[illegible] that the debate is going on, but it cannot last long. If I m[illegible]nay say so—this is now my private prognosis—it could be[illegible]e befor[illegible] May of next year, in my view.

[Remez] [illegible]Obviously, the examples set by Egypt and Hungary p[illegible]prove that these fears are passe. The resumption of rel[illegible]lations is now a realistic possibility, and (Dr Prelia's) o[illegible]own private assessment was that this would occur by M[illegible] May of next year.

At this point, (Prelia) said, we are also very interested in promoting trade relations with Israel which may make a modest contribution to the recovery of Yugoslavia's economy. An inflation rate of 1,500 percent, daily creeping devaluations, and an economy that has actually reverted to foreign currency are only but a few of the malaises being experienced by Yugoslavia and which we ourselves have gone through. [end recording]

Thai Minister on 'Official' Week-Long Visit

TA1311100689 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Nov 89 p 3

[Report by Avi Gan'or]

[Text] The Thai crown prince will make an official visit to Israel next month. His visit will symbolize the continued friendship between the two countries and mark a further strengthening of bilateral ties. The prince will meet with top state leaders and with representatives of various institutions. He will discuss strengthening cooperation between the two countries and will be the guest of the Air Force.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri, Thailand's water and energy minister [title as published], who arrived yesterday for an official 1-week visit as the guest of the Foreign and Agriculture Ministries. The guest will tour the TAHAL (Water Planning for Israel) Company's installations, as well as other research institutes, and will hold a series of meetings with the president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the finance minister.

Friendly ties have prevailed uninterrupted between Israel and Thailand since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them in the early 1950's. Recently further rapprochement has been marked and bilateral trade has nearly doubled to $40 million per annum. Thailand dispatched a commercial attache to Israel approximately 3 months ago.

Senior Foreign Ministry sources yesterday expressed satisfaction with the tightening of relations between the two countries. They said that Thailand is becoming an important country in Southeast Asia. Some 100 Thai students arrive each year on exchange programs, as do parliamentary delegations and delegations of graduates of the Thai National Defense College.

Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'Oz, who met his Thai counterpart at the airport, reported that the Agriculture Ministry wants to interest Thailand in a new Israeli cotton-growing technology, a computer project for irrigation, and irrigation systems.

The Thai minister, whose schedule is rather busy, evinced great interest in the Histadrut elections being held in Israel today, and expressed his desire to join Minister Katz-'Oz, even at the expense of a planned tour of the Dead Sea and Massada.

Shahal Reviews Outcome of Jordanian Election

TA1211060089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Energy Minister Shahal says the outcome of the parliamentary election in Jordan should strengthen all moderates in the Arab countries and in Israel. He urged them to make an effort towards a peaceful settlement, before they are overwhelmed by extremists. Shahal was speaking during a tour of Druze villages in the Carmel, while campaigning for the Labor candidate in the Histadrut.

Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood MP's Funded Arms

TA1311072289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov 89 p 1

[Report by Middle East editor Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Two Moslem Brotherhood leaders who were elected to the Jordanian Parliament last week were the main financiers for arms and explosives purchased by the Gaza Strip's Moslem Brotherhood underground in 1983 and 1984, reliable Israeli sources said last night.

According to the sources, Layth Shubaylath and Yusuf al-'Azm started financing the underground, headed by Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, in 1983.

Yasin and his men purchased arms and explosives to be used mainly against Gazans who, according to Brotherhood activists, should be returned to "the straight and narrow path."

Yasin and other members of his underground (who then called themselves Al-Mujamma' al-Islami) were arrested in the spring of 1984 after the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] found huge arsenals of weapons and explosives, including pistols and hand grenades.

Yasin and some of his men were released a year later, in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, but Yasin was arrested again this year on suspicion of heading the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] underground in Gaza. Several hundred activists have been arrested this year on suspicion of belonging to Hamas, the military arm of the Moslem Brotherhood in the territories.

Israeli experts said that the links between the Moslem fundamentalists in Jordan—especially the Brotherhood movement—and their counterparts in the territories are "established and cordial." Some of the fundamentalist leaders in the territories receive their instructions straight from Amman. The Brotherhood and other fundamentalists are the main financiers of both legal and underground fundamentalist activities in the territories.

"I am afraid," one expert said last night, "that as a result of the elections in Jordan and the strengthening of the Moslem fundamentalists there, there could be more trouble from the fundamentalists here.

"The result of the elections no doubt gave the Moslem fundamentalists in the territories and in Israel a shot in the arm. Most of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip already support them, and the supporters of the PLO in Gaza are in the minority. This could mean further strengthening for them both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank."

Air Force Plans To Counter Arab Air Strength

TA1111154289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Major General Avihu Bin-Nun, the Air Force commander, says that six Arab countries, including Syria, Jordan, and Iraq, have invested $75 billion in military procurement in recent years. Gen Bin-Nun also points out that two-thirds of this amount was spent on their air forces. His remarks are quoted in TZEVET, organ of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] regular army retirees.

According to Gen Bin-Nun, the Air Force is currently expected to provide answers to the Arab countries' comprehensive air force, which includes some 3,000 planes—about the number stationed on NATO's central front.

Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the Air Force commander referred to the implications of the surface-to-surface missiles introduced to the region in the Iran-Iraq war, and to the need to prepare accordingly.

Egypt Releases Oil Tanker After Bond Posted

TA0911162989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Egypt has released the Nyeta oil tanker and its captain Tzvi Yosef. Yosef posted a personal bond of 5,000 Egyptian pounds to guarantee his appearance at his trial, scheduled for some time next month. The tanker service's insurance company posted a bond of $1.5 million to secure the release of the vessel.

Economy Said To Be Emerging From Recession

TA1011082589 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 89 p 12

[Report by the economics correspondent]

[Text] Bank of Israel Governor Mikha'el Bruno yesterday painted a bright outlook for the economy, with gross domestic product [GDP] rising 4 percent, exports continuing to grow and unemployment falling.

Bruno told members of the Knesset Finance Committee that signs of economic recovery were already visible, as reflected in the rise in exports and in residential building starts.

But the governor also stressed that the government deficit had reached dangerous levels, about 7.5 percent

of GDP. This could foil efforts to reduce the inflation rate and damage the balance of payments situation, he cautioned. Bruno also warned that the improvement in the economic situation had not yet been reflected by a rise in investment.

The governor again stressed that there was no need for a devaluation of the shekel. In the last months, he said, there had been a marked increase in exporters' profitability as a result of increased productivity which had brought about a fall in unit labour costs.

He added that the monthly average of the trade deficit had dropped in the third quarter of the year to $48 million, the lowest figure in recent years. Foreign debts also dropped, by about $900m., while foreign currency reserves had increased. The current account in the balance of payments was in surplus, a surplus which will continue next year.

Bruno lashed out against protectionist trade policies. He said such policies represented a retreat from the progress made in opening up the economy to competition, and also ran contrary to international developments.

Trade Deficit Increases During Month of October

TA1011082789 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 89 p 12

[Report by economics correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The strong rise in exports which began this summer levelled off over the past two months, while imports recorded a slight upward trend. This emerged yesterday from trade figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The bureau said that the trade deficit for October totalled $176 million, with exports totalling $847m. and imports $1.023 billion. It added that the monthly average trade gap in September and October was 15 percent larger than the average for the previous two months.

The figures showed that average imports for September and October were 5 percent larger than in July and August. Exports showed a smaller increase, with the average over the last two months only registering 2 percent rise compared to July and August.

Despite the slowdown in exports, the trade figures still showed a favourable picture for the last five months. The deficit for this period was 22 percent below the deficit registered in January-May.

The figures showed that the deficit in the first 10 months of the year totalled $2b., 21 percent less than in the same period last year. Exports rose during the period by 7.7 percent, to $8.3b., while imports totalled $10.3b., an increase of only 0.7 percent.

Industrial exports excluding diamonds totalled $538m. last month, bringing the total to $5.6b. since the beginning of the year, a 10.2 percent increase over the first 10 months of 1988.

The bureau said that industrial exports had increased in September and October by only 2 percent compared to the previous two months.

Exports of diamonds totalled $2.3b. since the beginning of the year, a rise of 5 percent. Agricultural exports fell in the first 10 months of the year by 11.4 percent, to $416m.

The import figures showed that imports of consumer durables, which had slumped in July and August, recovered over the last two months. These imports rose about 13 percent in September and October compared to the previous two months.

Reservist Shot and Killed in Gaza Strip Ambush

TA1411055289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] An Israeli reserve soldier was killed in the Gaza Strip during an ambush last night by Arab gunmen. Another soldier was wounded. An army spokesman said the ambush took place at the southern entrance to the city of Gaza. The soldier killed has been identified as Srul Trachtenbroit, and his family has been notified. Alan Ben-'Ami reports:

The soldiers, who were doing their spell of annual reserve duty, were driving into Gaza city early last night when they were ambushed. As their jeep reached the (Shaykh al-'Ajalin) neighborhood on the southern outskirts of the city, the soldiers came under fire. The neighborhood, situated along the coast road, is a mix of citrus orchards, buildings, and well-built homes. The ambushers had taken a position in a deserted building, opening fire with automatic weapons.

The surprise was total. The two men were wounded instantly and the jeep went out of control. Nevertheless, one of the men did manage to call for help over the radio, and troops and medical help arrived at the scene. The two wounded men were transferred to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba, as the head of the Southern Command, Major General Matan Vilna'i, and the commander of the area, Brigadier Tzvi Poleg, directed the search for the attackers. A curfew was declared in the area, and all of Gaza was closed off, but there have been no reports of the attackers being found.

Although there have been several cases of soldiers being fired on in the past, this is the first time a soldier has been killed from gunfire; however, military officers in the area, who are taking a grave view of last night's attack, are hesitant about whether it indicates any major shift in the use of firearms by Palestinians. Security efforts can be expected to be tightened up, however, in the wake of the shooting and as the Palestinians prepare

to mark a year since Yasir 'Arafat's declaration of a Palestinian state on 15 November.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 14 November adds that "the squad, which was probably made up of three people, left behind dozens of automatic weapon shells. A search is under way at present. Curfews were imposed on Rafah, Dayr al-Balah, the al-Mughazi and al-Shati' refugee camps, and the Shaykh al-'Ajalin neighborhood in Gaza, where the attack took place."]

HAMAS Claims Responsibility

TA1411072889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] A person who identified himself as a member of HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement] called the Voice of Israel Arabic Department and said that several of the organization's members carried out the attack on the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers in the Gaza Strip, killing one and severely wounding the other. Edmond Sehayek, the head of the department, said that this is not the first time HAMAS or members of other organizations have called the Voice of Israel and made such statements. They last did so during the Carmel forest fire.

A senior IDF officer in the Gaza Strip said that there is no link between the anniversary of the PLO declaration of the establishment of a Palestinian state and the attack on the soldiers. He told our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe that the IDF has known for some time of the intentions of extremist groups in the territories to take up firearms against IDF soldiers. Everything will be done to ensure that this path is not worth taking, he said.

The senior officer noted that, in his opinion, the assailants have not managed to flee the Gaza Strip, and the IDF is doing all it can to apprehend them. He further said that the IDF has beefed up its forces in the Strip in preparation for tomorrow's anniversary of the Algiers declaration and will react with full force against those who try to disturb the peace.

Rabin Vows To Punish Killers

TA1411083489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Commenting on the attack on the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers in which one soldier was killed and another wounded, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this morning that we are aware of that the terror organizations have been planning to escalate their activities in the near future in the framework of the uprising in the Gaza Strip and to use firearms against IDF soldiers. This morning Minister Rabin and Chief of Staff Dan Shomron visited the scene of the incident in Gaza. Our military correspondent 'Amos Har'el spoke to the defense minister:

[Begin recording] [Har'el] Mr Defense Minister, do you see a new trend in the intifadah in the Gaza Strip following last night's incident? Does this signify activity by squads willing to use firearms against IDF soldiers?

[Rabin] First, I would like to express condolences on my behalf and on behalf of the entire defense establishment to the family of Corporal Trachtenbroit from 'Afula, who fell here in the line of duty as a reserve soldier. We also wish a speedy recovery to the other soldier who was wounded and is still hospitalized.

As for the incident: We have had information that the terror elements who control the uprising activity intend to use additional means, to escalate the incidents, and to carry out acts of terror more typical of them, including the use of firearms, bombs, and other means. They planned this escalation to take place primarily in the days around 15 November. This case may be the murderous expression of this intent. There is no doubt that the IDF and all the other security services will take measures to make certain that such an incident will not go unanswered. All the necessary steps will be taken, and I believe that eventually we will capture and punish the murderers, as well as all others whose involvement was either passive or active. They will not get away with this.

[Har'el] The vehicle that was attacked was traveling alone. Will the IDF make any changes in the procedures for the defense of military vehicles in the Gaza Strip?

[Rabin] I believe that the IDF adapts its conduct to the characteristics of the uprising and its various forms of violent expression, as we know them. Of course, we must always remember that in addition to all of the aforementioned means, a murderous terror act can always take place unexpectedly. [end recording]

Schools in Territories Shut Down Until Weekend

TA1311151289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The Israeli army is shutting down all schools in the territories until this weekend for fear that riots might erupt in the next few days to mark the anniversary of the pronouncement in Algiers of the Palestinian state.

Our correspondents Hasan Abu-Ziyad and Moti Amir report that in Judaea and Samaria schools were closed already this morning, while in Gaza and its environs, schools will be shut down tomorrow.

Students who found their schools closed demonstrated this morning in Hebron and its vicinity. Students also staged demonstrations in the Gaza Strip.

IDF Moves To Prevent Anticipated Disturbances

TA1311180889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The chief of staff today toured Ramallah with the commander of the Central Command and the Gaza Strip

and the commander of the Southern Command to check first-hand the IDF's [Israel Defense Forces] preparedness in anticipation of the anniversary on Wednesday of the pronouncement in Algiers of the so-called Palestinian state.

Over the last 24 hours, the IDF has reinforced its troops in the territories and has taken over public buildings to house them. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports:

Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron today checked first-hand the IDF's preparedness in the territories and conferred with the commanders of the Central and Southern Commands and other senior officers to discuss ways to prevent severe riots in the next few days. As of tomorrow, the IDF will take various measures to prevent disturbances and demonstrations planned by the local inhabitants to mark the anniversary of the pronouncement of the Palestinian state. As has been the case with other anniversaries, the IDF will probably close the territories to the media and will clamp curfews on the scenes of riots.

In the last few days, the security forces have arrested dozens of agitators and suspected organizers of riots for fear that they might inflame the atmosphere in the territories in the next 2 days. Leaflet No. 48 of the Unified National Command of the Uprising has called on the population to stage clashes with the IDF to mark the so-called Palestinian Martyr Day tomorrow, and the so-called anniversary of the Palestinian state's independence on Wednesday.

As of tomorrow, the IDF will shut down all schools in the Gaza Strip. Students have been informed that schools will reopen on Saturday. In view of reports about celebrations planned for the next few days, the command of IDF troops in the Gaza Strip today cautioned the population not to hoist flags or set off fire crackers.

Disturbances and demonstrations were staged today by students in various locations in the Gaza Strip. They were dispersed with tear gas and rubber bullets. Local inhabitants report that 10 people were shot in the riots. Official military sources say that except for local incidents quiet prevailed in the area and no casualties were reported.

Quiet prevailed in most locations in Judaea and Samaria, except for Hebron and Qalqilyah, where students staged riots. The IDF dispersed them with tear gas. A youth who threw stones at military vehicles was shot and wounded in Nabulus. He was evacuated to a hospital for treatment.

'Conciliatory Committee' Founded in Territories

TA0911132489 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Nov 89 p 2

[Report by Yizhar Be'er]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A new phenomenon has been noted in the territories: A conciliatory committee, made of local representatives of the various PLO factions, has started operating recently. It rushes anywhere a confrontation between the factions evolves, attempting to prevent the dispute from expanding and damaging the unity of the ranks. Among the activists in the committee are Faysal al-Husayni from Jerusalem, and the priest 'Awda Rantisi from Ramallah. Rantisi was the deputy of Karim Khalaf, the former mayor of Ramallah, and was a member of the National Guidance Committee. He is identified with Marxist left-wing circles and the Popular Front.

Security sources believe that the recent violent incidents indicate a serious escalation in the disputes between the various local PLO factions. Such an incident took place in a village near Hebron 3 weeks ago. HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement] activists fought members of the Unified National Command. Al-Husayni and another member of the committee arrived at the scene in an attempt to calm down local residents. Al-Husayni told them that the local residents must view HAMAS as a national force not to be dismissed or fought. [passage omitted]

Faysal al-Husayni, the most prominent member of the conciliatory committee, confirmed to HA'ARETZ yesterday that he had taken part in the funeral of a man who was killed by locals. He said that the stabbing incident was personally motivated, and the Hebron area fight followed a car accident. He explained his involvement by the fear of the exacerbation of the incidents, and of various elements' attempt to give the incidents political significance. Al-Husayni said that the fight took place at night, and that he does not know whether masked men were involved in it. "In any event, everything is settled now and there are no more problems," he said.

IDF Spokesman Issues Data on Uprising

TA1411093989 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Nov 89 p 6

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami; all figures as published]

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman has told 'AL HAMISHMAR that since the beginning of the intifadah, 520 Arabs, 11 Israeli civilians, and 7 IDF soldiers have been killed in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

The data released by the IDF spokesman also reveal that during the same period, 942 soldiers, 712 Israeli civilians, and 5,697 Arabs have been wounded.

Furthermore, in the West Bank, 161 houses were demolished and 70 were sealed. Thirty-seven West Bank residents have been deported since the beginning of the intifadah.

In the Gaza Strip, 627 IDF soldiers, 66 Israeli citizens, and 2,896 Arabs have been wounded. Furthermore, 83 Gaza houses were demolished and 46 were sealed. Twenty-one residents of the Strip have been deported.

According to the November data, 9,009 residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently being held in the various IDF detention facilities. Some 2,943 of them have already been tried, 1,354 are awaiting trial, 2,918 are being held until the end of all legal proceedings against them, and 1,794 are being held in administrative detention.

Cabinet Approves New Settlement in Gaza Strip

TA1211134189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The Cabinet today approved the establishment of the Dugit settlement in the northern Gaza Strip, near the shoreline. The settlement is one of the eight agreed upon in the coalition agreement. Tzvi Handel, head of the Hof 'Azza regional council, told our correspondent Moti Amir that groundwork will begin this week to prepare the site and turn it into a temporary settlement.

In a few weeks, over 10 families from the Dugit nucleus will arrive and settle there.

Poll Finds Sharp Rise in Support for Transfer

TA1011103689 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 89 p A2

[Report by Lili Galili]

[Text] Over the past 6 months there has been a sharp increase in the number of people who support the transfer of Arabs from the country. Fifty-two percent "are prepared to consider the deportation of Palestinians if a way is not found to make peace," compared to 38 percent who supported transfer 6 months ago, according to a poll conducted by the Hanokh Smith Institute among a representative sampling of 1,200 people, including kibbutzim and settlements.

This marks the largest percentage of transfer supporters since polls began investigating the public's positions on the issue.

During the years that Rabbi Meir Kahane was active as a Knesset member, support for transfer varied between 34 and 40 percent, and the first 15 months of intifadah did not influence the public's stand.

Commenting on the findings, Smith believes that the major shift in the public's attitude was due to the cumulative influence of events during those months and the spread of intifadah-style incidents to Israeli territory, such as the attack on bus No. 405, murders, stabbings in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, as well as other attacks.

A study of the background of transfer supporters shows that two-thirds are supporters of the Likud and the right-wing parties, but that the idea is also gaining increasing support among Alignment supporters.

Most of the interviewees voiced doubts about Mubarak's 10-point plan, and expressed lack of trust in 'Arafat's latest declarations as a basis for negotiations. Over 50 percent of the interviewees believe that there has not been any basic change in the views of the PLO or that "the PLO is trying to harm Israel in a new way." Nevertheless, contrary to their personal views, over 50 percent believe that Israel will conduct negotiations with the PLO in the coming years.

A comparison between the data from this poll and polls conducted by the Smith Institute 6 months ago shows that since the peace initiatives began there has been a hardening in public positions and increased suspicion, which have found expression in attitudes toward a Palestinian state and territorial concessions.

A comparison of the data also shows that there has been an erosion in satisfaction in the government and in the personal performance of senior ministers. Less than a quarter of the public is satisfied with the functioning of the government, while over 70 percent believe that it is not succeeding. Shamir's and Peres' personal popularity declined significantly. Some 50 percent believe Shamir's performance is "fair to bad," and 60 percent believe the same about Peres. Minister Rabin maintains his high esteem: 62 percent define his performance as "good to very good."

Policy on Entry, Overnight Permits Changed

TA1211134689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The Tel Aviv police have detained 48 Arabs who had no permits for entry across the Green Line or for staying overnight. Our correspondent Shim'on Vilna'i reports that the detentions reflect a change in the policy the police have pursued so far, according to which the law was not enforced against Arabs from the territories who did not possess either entry permits into the Tel Aviv area or for overnight stays.

The Arabs who were detained without entry permits were handed over to military authorities and will be tried in the Gaza region. Those who did not have overnight stay permits were taken to court and released on special conditions.

Syrian 'Terrorist' Sentenced to 20-Year Term

TA1311162989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Our correspondent Yisra'el Peretz reports that the military court in Lod has sentenced Ibrahim Mansur, a Syrian terrorist and member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to 20 years in prison. Mansur was arrested a year ago while heading to Qiryat Shemona to perpetrate a terrorist attack.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1500 GMT on 13 November reports that the same court today "added 10 years in prison to the sentence of Hafiz Nimr Qundus, an inhabitant of Yafo who admitted to purchasing weapons for the terrorists in Gaza while serving a prison sentence for security offenses. Qundus bought

two guns from visitors who called on him and delivered them to the terrorists through a young woman from Gaza."]

IDF Soldiers Wounded in 'Security Zone' 9 Nov

TA0911112889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Two Israeli soldiers were wounded when a roadside charge exploded in the security zone of south Lebanon today. One of the soldiers suffered medium injuries and the other was hurt lighly. The wounded men were taken to Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

According to a senior IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officer, there has recently been an increase in the attempts by Hizballah and also by the Amal militia to hit at Israeli soldiers and the South Lebanese Army in the security zone.

IDF To Support SLA With 7.5 Million Shekels

TA0911111589 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Nov 89 p 4

[Report by Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] will invest some 7.5 million shekels in the maintenance and the operations of the South Lebanese Army [SLA]. The IDF General Staff estimates that this sum will be sufficient to support the current size and operational level of the SLA.

This decision was made recently following a periodical evaluation of the SLA, made twice a year. In the discussions, satisfaction was expressed with the SLA as an effective factor in south Lebanon.

The IDF decided that the SLA will retain its current size of 2,500 soldiers, including General Lahd's security unit (similar to a local prisons authority).

More than half of the soldiers currently serving in the SLA are Christians. The trend, however, is to increase the number of Shiites.

'Deep Concern' Over New Amal Policy Reported

JN1211190689 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] According to informed circles, Israel views with deep concern the recent change in the policy of the Shiite Amal Movement in southern Lebanon. Since the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force [IDF] from Lebanon, this movement had been preventing Palestinian saboteurs from infiltrating the security belt region. Now, however, the movement is allowing them to carry out their activities; indeed, it is helping them. Sources say the Amal Movement is now permitting Palestinian saboteurs to move into the security belt region, providing them with guides, and allowing them to use its positions to watch movements inside Israeli territory.

The circles recall that the Shiite Amal Movement has in recent years been an element of stability in southern Lebanon and that an unwritten agreement between the movement and the IDF stipulated that the Amal Movement would not allow saboteurs to enter the security belt to engage in sabotage against Israeli targets. In return, Israel would not harm the villages where Amal members were residing.

However, since the two leaders of this movement in the south, Mahmud al-Faqih and Dawud Dawud, were assassinated, the policy of the movement has changed and seriously deteriorated lately. Attributing their information to high-level security sources, the circles explained that if the Shiite Amal Movement continues to violate the rules of the game, then Israel will be forced to act against it and against the Shiite villages north of the security belt in southern Lebanon, especially since it has been discovered that Hizballah saboteurs were behind the katyusha rockets that fell in the Galilee panhandle and the area to the north of it this weekend.

JORDAN TIMES Details Election Results

JN1111075489 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 89 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Fundamentalists, Supporters Take Lion's Share of Seats"]

[Excerpt] Amman—Islamic fundamentalists and their supporters scored a stunning victory in Wednesday's [8 November] general elections mustering a total of at least 32 seats in the Lower House of Parliament. The final results of the polls were delayed by about 24 hours after retallying of the ballots cast in al-Karak Governorate was warranted as a result of what Interior Minister Salim Masa'idah described as "confusion created by supporters of some candidates."

Addressing a press conference early Friday, the minister stressed that there was "no recounting of ballots" in al-Karak. "We only carried out a retallying of the votes," he said.

It had become clear as early as Thursday morning that the Muslim Brotherhood, which fielded 26 candidates of its own and struck deals with others, was leading the race.

At his Friday press conference, Masa'idah conceded that the "group, the only one which could be described as a grouping or bloc, secured 20 of the seats." He declined to classify any of the other successful candidates as belonging to the Brotherhood or supported by the group.

However, it was evident from a quick reading of the names of the winners and a cursory scrutiny of their platforms that at least 32 candidates had strong "Islamist" leanings, including the Brotherhood.

None of the 12 women candidates managed to make good their quest to secure a parliament seat. It was the first time that women entered the race in the Kingdom's history, and Masa'idah answered a related question by saying: "It was the people who went to the elections; it was up to them to elect whomever they wanted."

Tujan al-Faysal, a woman candidate who sought the Circassian seat in Amman's Fifth District and the focus of a controversial "apostasy" case, scored 1,328 votes, while the biggest winner in the district was Hammam Sa'id with 9,842.

Several former ministers failed to win seats and former Lower House Speaker Akif al-Fayiz and several other former members of parliment failed to defend their traditional seats dumbfounding widely accepting predictions by many. [setence as published]

The largest vote winner was Ahmad al-Kawfahi, who scored over 32,000 votes in Irbid Governorate, followed by former religious judge 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant with 19,000 votes in Amman's second district and former deputy Layth Shubaylat with 16,000 in the third district.

Whether in the north or the south, many traditional tribal leaders were defeated by "young, enlightened" members of their own tribes.

Former Minister Tahir al-Masri narrowly edged out a Brotherhood candidate in the third district.

Among former ministers who will take their seats in the domed Parliament House when the Lower House convenes in the third/fourth week of this month are: 'Abdallah al-Nusur from al-Balqa' Governorate, Thouqan al-Hindawi and 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Rawabidah from Irbid Governorate, Sulayman 'Arar from Ma'an and Muhammad al-Zabin from the central badia region.

Former ministers who lost the race included Shafiq Zawaydah from Amman's sixth district and Hamdi Tabba' and Muhammad al-Dabbas in the third district, and Akif al-Fayiz From the central badia district.

Also, at least a dozen of former senior officials and heads of large quasi-government departments, ex-governors, ex-mayors, ex-ambassadors and retired Armed Forces officers failed in the bid to make it to parliament.

Among unsuccessful former deputies was Dr. Riyad al-Nawayisah from al-Tafilah.

Almost every Muslim Brotherhood or "Islamist candidate" who had won the 1984 elections to fill vacant seats in the Lower House retained their seats; they included Al-Kawfahi, Shubaylat, Yusuf al-'Azm (Ma'an) and 'Abdallah al-'Akayilah (al-Tafilah)

According to Masa'idah the total number of eligible voters in the country are 1,400,952, including members of the Armed Forces and other security pesonnel who are not allowed to vote by law. Of the total, 1,020,457 voters registered their names, and 877,475 collected the necessary voting cards. The number of those who actually voted Wednesday was 555,900, representing 61.53 per cent of those who collected the cards and 54 per cent of the registered voters.

While Al-Kawfahi secured the largest number of votes, the lowest went to Bassam Farhan Siryani—a contender to the Christian seat in Amman's third district. [passage omitted]

Husayn Discusses Elections, Muslim Brotherhood

JN1011190789 Amman Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] His majesty the king held a conference in which he spoke about the outcome of the general elections held on Wednesday, the 8th of November. We now present the part of the press conference in which his majesty answered foreign reporters' questions:

[Begin recording] [King Husayn] I would like to welcome our many friends from throughout the world who have joined us during this important and interesting phase in the life of Jordan—this country that has been destined to

face challenge after challenge, defending the Arab order, working for Arab unity, working for progress in this part of the world. I will be more than happy to answer your various questions in a little while, but I would like to say how proud I am of all who partook in the general elections, and the government, and all the elements of the government who oversaw that these elections which we have witnessed had been carried out in a fair manner and with great integrity and great freedom. This is what I promised and this is what happened, and I usually keep my promises. Thank God, I have—at least to my knowledge—always done so.

So this is a new phase in the life of Jordan and it required all of us to come together, to reassess, to reorganize. This is a part of this phase and a very important element. I would like to congratulate those who won and I would like to congratulate those who partook in electing them, carrying out their national duty, and I am very, very happy and very proud and satisfied with the way the whole operation went, smoothly and correctly in every respect. Now I leave it to you to ask any questions, and I will be more than happy to answer. Thank you.

[Mason] Mason, BBC. Could I ask you sir, whether you intend to invite members of the Muslim brothers to participate in a new government as the largest single group in parliament. And, if not, from what combination of forces do you think that the government would have a majority?

[King Husayn] Sir, it is too early to say how the new government will be formed. But obviously, the new government will seek a vote of confidence from the new Jordanian Parliament to enable it to carry out its duties. Whether its figures will be purely political, whether there will be a combination of political [as heard] and technocrats, whatever, it is something that would be ascertained in the period immediately ahead. On the other hand, as far as the elections are concerned, I am proud of the fact that the opportunity was there for every element in Jordan to partake in these elections—on the extreme right, so-called, to the extreme left. And we have a new parliament and we have a new reality and we will be dealing with it accordingly.

So we have just seen the results and we will try to put together the best, most capable team. Hopefully, that will be the duty of the next prime minister, following the opening of parliament, to seek the support of the new parliament and to carry out their [as heard] duties in continuing to build this country and achieve the hopes and aspirations of its people. Incidentally, as far as the Muslim Brotherhood is concerned, you will have known through research I am sure, that this country in particular has throughout the history of this movement permitted the Muslim Brotherhood as a movement to exist and protected the movement when it was persecuted elsewhere. It was registered within the context of the Ministry of Social Welfare, I believe. Now it has appeared as a party to some, but the Jordanian Parliament is the home of all Jordanians in terms of their hopes and aspirations and is the hope of all Jordanians. When its new members take their oath of allegiance to the Constitution of Jordan, there is no differentiation as far as I am concerned between any of its members. Hopefully, all of them will work for the better future of this country and this nation.

[Frost] Your Majesty, Peter Alen Frost, JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY. Sir, looking at the results of the elections, how do you feel that these might affect the future diplomatic thrust of Jordan, perhaps even in the defense field as well?

[King Husayn] I do not think they will affect the diplomatic direction Jordan has been moving, or for that matter, its defense in any formal way. I have tried my best throughout the many years that have passed to build a defensive capability for this country of which we are indeed proud. And we will continue to do our utmost under the prevailing circumstances in this area and this part of the world to put whatever we can to enhance this capability in the face of the threats that face us and the Arab order as such. So there shouldn't be much change, but obviously everything will be discussed in the new phase. I believe that the options were always very clear to us and they should be clear to everyone in Jordan, even with the new Parliament, and particularly so.

[Baumann-Werkman] My name is Seryl Baumann-Werkman, Dutch Radio Holland. Your Majesty, you spoke about challenges and dangers for your country. When we speak about the challenges and dangers from the outside, I understand that the biggest one in your opinion is Israel. Could you elaborate on that challenge and danger?

[Husayn] I certainly can. I believe that we are living now in a different world to that that we all experienced in the past years—a world where the major powers are aware of the futility of continuing in a situation of conflict amongst each other in carrying the very heavy burdens of a constant threat to the survival of this planet and the material drain. Much has changed in the last period. And there are threats to the environment. There are threats to the future of mankind throughout the world in which we live. So we have seen so much that has been done to deal with areas of tension, with problems in different regions that threaten regional stability or world peace. It seems to me that people referred to two camps in the past. Now, we are seeing the world moving together. This is a very basic difference in regard to what was the situation before.

On the other hand, the only area that has not been addressed so far is this area in terms of the Arab-Israeli problem, and the Palestinian problem in particular, the question of Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil. And so, obviously, we are concerned. We do stand on the longest borders and cease-fire lines with the occupied territories and with Israel of any Arab state. In fact, the one we stand on is far longer than the combined borders and cease-fire lines of the others. We are very close to the

Palestinian people. We are very close to the Palestinian cause. We have always been and we will always be. As a family, this is our history since the Arab revolt.

As a country, we have lived as a people identifying ourselves with the Palestinian cause and doing all we could to secure Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil. Unfortunately, we haven't seen any progress. Unfortunately, the threat is there and is real. Unfortunately, it is caused by Israel's fear of peace and what appears to be determination not to recognize Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil. And, we have heard of the Jordanian option. We have heard of the Jordanian solution, as if it is a question of finding a home for the Palestinians. The Palestinians here in Jordan are a part of our family and they are at home. But that is not the issue. The problem is Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil. So, the cliches, the slogans—Jordan is Palestine—have been heard time and again. And now I think the later edition is: Jordan is a solution. We obviously cannot ignore all this; therefore, there is danger. And again, historically, we had in the recent past lived through the following sequence of events. We are moving towards an international conference under the auspices of the five permament members of the Security Council for all the parties to the conflict and, in particular, the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, and obviously Israel. Then we saw a change. The idea that the gap between the Israelis and the Palestinians was too great; therefore, why not see if there were ways of arranging to narrow this gap through a dialogue between them. That dialogue was meant to be between the PLO, since it represents all of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and the diaspora and Israel. I do not know where things have reached now, but the Israelis appear to be adamant and refusing to meet with the PLO.

Something quite unique in history has happened and is happening where an adversary insists on the right to choose his opposite numbers. I believe the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine and that there is no solution unless they partake in any process leading to a solution. So time is passing. The situation is becoming more dangerous. The suffering of people in the occupied territories is continuing and increasing. And all these are real threats that we have to look at. Maybe there should be another look at what has happened so far. Maybe there should be an attempt to return to the position at some point in the near future and to insist that the five permament members of the Security Council oversee with the United Nations the participation of all parties to the conflict foremost of whom must be the PLO to resolve the problem. If it is not, then the dangers are real. Questions in our minds are many. When we hear of the possibility of an influx of many thousands from, for example, the Soviet Union, and that only a few will be accepted in the United States, where will these people go? Who will they replace? I believe that the PLO has done everything that it was asked to do: It has accepted [UN Resolutions] 242, 338, Israel's right to exist; it has renounced violence and it is time that it was given its full chance to represent the people who insist that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative in a process leading to a just and durable peace in this area. Short of that, there will be no progress and the dangers of eruptions that could disturb the whole pattern that we have seen in the world in which we live with such optimism and hope. The threat to that could be a very real one.

[Curtis] I am Mary Curtis from the BOSTON GLOBE and I would like to ask your majesty about something you brought up earlier. You said that you called the elections—you were interested in the elections—so that you could determine what the trends are in Jordan among the people. Now that we have all seen the results of the elections, I am sure we would all very much like to hear your views on what the elections reveal about what the Jordanian people are thinking, what their trends are.

[King Husayn] Fine, well I think that this is subject to what you, as interested scholars, will determine for yourselves. I believe that they have revealed many changes in trends and thoughts, and the important thing was, as far as I was concerned, not to see what these trends are only but to mobilize the country through general elections, to have a new parliament that will represent the people and their hopes and aspirations in the coming phase, and to buttress and reinforce Jordan so that it can continue to hopefully be a positive and good example to others and carry out its duties toward its future generations and the Arab nation as such.

I believe, in the main, one of the interesting results is probably direction amongst Jordanians who want people who are basically people who have integrity and honesty, and maybe in some respects their choices reflected their reaction against some who might have presented slogans that were either unrealistic or unfair in a sense, and, therefore, hypocritical in comparison with what Jordan had achieved over many, many years, and had done. Jordan had been recognized by the world over as a country that was a model and a good example. Jordan's means, materially, are and have always been very limited, the challenges have always been far greater than the size of this country or its people, but much has been accomplished. So maybe some of the results of the elections reflected a disenchantment by the citizens of Jordan with people who denied or tried to tarnish its image in some way or another, and so there was a movement towards people who had some integrity.

Obviously, people will watch what happens beyond this time and there will be the people who will judge whether their thoughts and ideas are right or otherwise in terms of the experience we are just embarking upon. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified reporter] Good evening SVENSKA DAGBLADET, Sweden. Your Majesty, this is a two-part question. In your personal opinion, has the time come

now, in light of the election, to abolish martial law and to allow political parties to establish themselves, in your personal opinion, sir?

[King Husayn] In my personal opinion, Madam, the responsibilities are now shared by the people through the new Parliament. They will come to understand and realize what martial law was and has been up to now. And if they and the government of the day elect a better way to deal with the problems of the future, that is fine with me. As far as political parties are concerned, we have our National Charter, which we are preparing for a general plebiscite—a national plebiscite that will be formulated in the times ahead. I have the broad lines in my mind but it will be formulated with the help of people representing different schools and trends in this country, and as far as political parties are concerned, well, everyone was permitted to partake in these elections in an atmosphere of freedom and tolerance, and I hope that in the future this will be the trend. We have already started on this way through these elections.

Thank you very, very much indeed for your time, and your patience, and your interest. [end recording]

King Husayn Praises 'High Level' of Elections

JN1211194989 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent the following message to His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir:

Your Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir, may God protect you. Now that, with God's help, we have crossed the threshold of the first phase in our country's resumption of the march of democracy, we are pleased to convey to you our deepest appreciation and to express to you our most sincere pride. You have proven up to the trust, and you have had the honor of performing your duty in this delicate stage of the history of our people, country, and glorious nation. When we entrusted you with this responsibility under difficult circumstances in the country, we knew that you would be as we have always known you—able to shoulder the responsibility and proceed with it very competently and courageously.

Our decision to resume our parliamentary march reflected our certain concern about our constitutional commitment on one hand, and, on the other, about our ability to practice democracy while facing the biggest challenges and the most sensitive circumstances. Our commitment to our principles, values, and constants has always given us this ability to deal with changes and to employ them in the interest of the national and pan-Arab march.

Our joy over democracy and our celebration of the resumption of our march have allowed us and our people to experience a true feast that would not have been so deep and comprehensive had it not been for the efforts you exerted and the atmosphere y
election process could be achieve
this process, we presented oursel
wish to be and as we really are.
admiration and appreciation of t
ened our self-confidence and pr
drives us to send our greetings an
and all your colleagues who took
duty and performed it in the best
that you convey this to all those
preparations for and supervision
both the personnel of the Interior
tion Ministry, and the Public Sec
those who made good efforts in
sorting committees. Our greetin
those who assumed responsibility
noble task, and to all the citizen
democratic right and did not esch
their duty. Without their good e
and deep affiliation, the election p
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country and people.

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way possible. We hope
who contributed to the
of the general elections,
Ministry, the Informa-
urity Department, and
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ns who exercised their
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efforts, sincere loyalty,
process would not have
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d supervision. This is
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May God grant us success to con
our homeland and nation, and giv
continue the march in the interest
people. Wishing you good health,
you. Peace be upon you. Amm
1410 Hegira, corresponding to 1

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an, 13 Rabi' al-Thani
2 November 1989.

Editorial Views Outcome of P
arliamentary Vote

*JN1011105689 Amman SAWT A
10 Nov 89 p 1*
L-SHA'B in Arabic

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Par
Features and Indications"]
rliamentary Elections:

[Text] Voters today elected mem
nian House of Representatives. M
including former ministers and
associations, have failed. And a
women candidates, none had the
the parliament.
bers of the 11th Jorda-
any prominent figures,
heads of professional
lthough there were 12
luck to occupy a seat in

What makes these elections strar
winning candidates won with a
number of votes as scored by oth
constituency—a phenomenon th
conclusions to be drawn.
nge is that some of the
as many as twice the
er winners in the same
at deserves study, with

According to available figures, th
tions was not much more than
voters—another phenomenon fo
he turnout for the elec-
half of the registered
r consideration.

The Islamic Movement has score
various constituencies; it failed
district. This shows the extent
movement enjoys among the vot
ed major success in the
only in Amman's third
of support which this
ers.

These simple remarks might constitute a motive for those who failed to register their names for elections, to obtain election cards, or to vote despite the availability of everything, to reconsider their position. Building the homeland requires that every citizen make every possible contribution, especially to the democratic process of elections, which people's representatives in the parliament embody.

The government's competent organs performed their duty in maintaining the freedom of voters and creating the best atmosphere for neutrality and honesty. The House of Representatives came in this way to embody the inclinations of more than 60 percent of voters, which is an acceptable and logical percentage in the democratic game, if we indeed cling to the ropes of democracy.

We welcome our new representatives, and we wish those who were not as lucky to succeed in the coming sessions. We extend deep thanks to the government of His Excellency al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir for its honesty, neutrality, and eagerness to render success the unique parliamentary experience in Jordan's history.

Analysts Review Islamists' Success in Election

JN1311134889 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Nov 89 p 3

[By JORDAN TIMES Staff Writer]

[Text] Amman—The absence of political parties and the apparent failure of other ideologies in the past to provide solutions to major problems have propelled 32 Islamist candidates into the 80-seat Lower House of Parliament, according to many observers and analysts as well as Arab diplomats.

The stunning success of Muslim Brotherhood candidates and their allies in the first general election in 22 years has raised many questions about the trends and pulse of the country. Did the Islamists capture over one-third of the seats in Parliament simply because they were the only permitted group in the country or is this the reflection of frustration with other systems to address the economic/political/cultural quagmire that many Arab countries are seeking? [sentence as published]

Almost all analysts interviewed by the JORDAN TIMES underlined the fact that the Muslim Brotherhood has been allowed to operate as a charity for the last 33 years while other political parties have been banned by the government since 1957.

"The Muslim Brotherhood has been campaigning for years doing charity work, while other parties were trying to retain their identity," Jawad al-'Anani, an analyst and columnist told the JORDAN TIMES. "They (Brotherhood) even enjoyed a privilege that the state did not give them—the mosques and the Friday prayers. They had a platform for their views while the others were silent."

According to another well-known analyst and former ambassador, Musa al-Kilani, "people in Jordan have openly showed their preference for Islamists who [illegible] anti-corruption and call for the Liberation of a[illegible] Palestine."

"There are many deep-rooted factors for why the Brotherhood and their supporters did so well," he said.

Al-Kilani believes that the Muslim Brotherhood's stand on the issue of Palestine contributed heavily to its success in the Nov. 8 elections. The Islamist candidates' emphatic calls for Jihad (holy war) to liberate all of Palestine appears to have appealed to many Jordanians of Palestinian origin, especially those living in the squalid refugee camps. Most of the camp residents trace their roots and land to pre-1947 Palestine and they believe that no solution short of all of Palestine will address their problems. The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) position that a Palestinian state could be set on the West Bank and Gaza has little appeal for those whose homes are in mandate Palestine from which the state of Israel was carved out in 1948.

Furthermore, even in those electoral districts where the population of Jordanians of Palestinian origin is low, this Islamist stand enjoyed high popularity since it was based on the slogan that "Palestine is not only Arab but also Muslim land."

Sifting through the shambles of predictions that Islamist candidates would only gain a maximum of 15 seats in Parliament, some analysts also attribute the success of the Muslim Brotherhood and its allies to the failure of other candidates with different political persuasions to "get their message across and appeal to the voters."

One Western analyst commented that few of the non-Islamic candidates focused their campaigns on specific issues. For example, none of the candidates in the affluent third district of Amman told the voters that they want to encourage private enterprise in the Kingdom. "This is very important for the upper class," al-'Anani observed. He cited the defeat of prominent businessmen candidates in the district as an example of the shortcoming.

Another major factor behind the Islamist candidates' show of strength in the final result chart is seen as the well-knit organisational structure they maintained from the very start of the campaign right through to polling day.

"They ensured that they could garner almost every vote they could count on," commented a West German observer living here for the past two years. "It is also a safe bet that those who did not vote would not have voted for Islamist candidates anyway."

According to an Egyptian political science professor, "Those who did not vote at all might not have known whom to vote for in the first place."

"Many were not committed to a certain candidate like the supporter of the Brotherhood," he said. This line of

thought could be directly linked to the fact that non-Islamist candidates, whether Arab nationalist, leftist or any other ideologue in the political spectrum, did not have the chance to organise and capture the hearts of the people which the Muslim Brotherhood apparently did to secure what many interpret as "almost 90 per cent of what they could have hoped for."

The failure of other political parties and ideologies in the Arab World as a whole has also contributed to the success of the Islamists in Jordan, according to Al-'Anani. In his assessment, Islam has been growing in popularity as the paradigm for solutions all over the Arab World. "Arabs have tried pan-Arabism, socialism, Ba'thism, whether Syrian or Iraqi, and they have failed," said Al-'Anani.

"People watch what's happening in Sudan and Somalia with apprehension," Al-'Anani pointed out. "No solution has worked, and the people drew their lesson from these examples."

Civil wars in Arab states and inter-Arab feuds also fuelled the "sense of frustration of the people," he added.

Even Iran, a much-touted Islamic experiment, is not viewed as a true model of political Islam. "We do not want to be like Iran; it is not an example of an Islamic state for us," said a young woman wearing an Islamic headdress, expressing the view of many other supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood. "We want people in Parliament who are honest and will not be corrupt as in the past," she said in an interview in the poorer second voting district of Amman.

Al-'Anani also cites the psychology of Arabs, especially the young generation, as a contributing factor to the Islamist victory in the polls. He believes that many Arabs feel "humiliated for the Arab failure to cash in on the energy bonanza" and to attain real development in their countries despite the great inflow of petrodollars.

Another analyst agrees with Al-'Anani that young Arabs, especially those who are college educated, are frustrated with the status quo where they believe they have no opportunity to play a central role in society. "Many young people are drawn to Islamists because they think maybe they will open a door which has been closed for them," the Western analyst said.

An Arab journalist contends that the Islamists were successful "because our basic education is Islamic in orientation."

"Most people in the country understand the basics of the religion which make the Islamist platform the easiest to understand and adopt," he said. "It is part of our culture; everyone understands it because it is not imported."

New Parliament Scheduled To Convene Nov 27

JN1311084589 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[By P.V. Vivekanand, JORDAN TIMES staff writer]

[Text] Amman—The new Parliament is scheduled to convene with the tranditional speech from the Throne by His Majesty King Husayn Nov. 27 heralding the restoration of Parliamentary life of Jordan after a 15-month interregnum, Parliament Secretary-General Hani Khayr said Sunday.

The King's address to a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament is expected to contain guidelines to Jordan's political, economic and social life in the next phase, absorbing the reality of the Kingdom's severance of territorial links with the occupied West Bank and specifying the course of democracy in the country.

Informed sources said Royal decrees endorsing the Nov. 8 elections to the expanded Lower House and naming new members of the Upper House (Senate) to raise the strength of the appointed Senate to 40 from the present 30 are expected to be issued this week.

The King has voiced total satisfaction with the elections and confirmed that the Senate appointments would be made soon.

The Parliament proceedings begin with the King's speech to the joint session, expected to be attended by royal family members, the prime minister and cabinet, tribal leaders and notables, heads of major government departments and organisations, senior Armed Forces officers as well as members of the diplomatic corps, Khayr told the JORDAN TIMES in an interview Sunday. Parliament officials are currently in the process of sending invitations to the session.

The domed Parliament Building in al-'Abdali is a beehive of refurbishing and renovation in preparation for the occasion, as was evident in a guided tour of the building offered by Khayr.

The King opens every annual opening session of Parliament with a speech from the red and golden throne.

Following the King's speech, the Senate will convene under the chairmanship of its speaker, Ahmad al-Lawzi. New members will be sworn in and a committee will be elected to prepare the Senate's reply to the King's address. The Senate will also elect its financial administrative, legal and foreign affairs committees.

The most important committee of the Senate is the Supreme Council for the Interpretation of Laws. This panel will include the four most senior judges in the Kingdom, four senators and the Senate speaker.

The Senate session concludes with the speaker, who is also appointed by the King, setting a date for discussions on the draft reply to the King prepared by the concerned committee.

"By law, the senators should leave the chamber as soon as the session is over to make way for the Lower House," Khayr said. "But, what they normally do is to take backseats in the chamber as observers of the Lower House proceedings."

The procedures stipulate that the secretary-general calls the Lower House to session, reads out the relevant Royal decrees dissolving the previous House in July last year and convening the new House. The names of the new deputies are read out in the same order as they are published in the official gazette and each member takes the oath of office one by one.

The secretary-general then requests the eldest of the deputies to temporarily assume speakership. Faysal Ibn-Jazi, a deputy from al-Karak who at 60 is the eldest among the 80 members, is expected to assume this job until the House elects a speaker—a process expected to be a tug-of-war.

The first item on the agenda is election of a committee to prepare the House's reply to the King's speech. Having done that, the House will choose a three-member panel to embark on the expectedly thorny task of electing a speaker by secret ballot.

Aspirants to speakership can either nominate themselves or have someone nominate them but each nomination should be seconded by another deputy. Once the nomination process is over, the temporary speaker reads out the names of the candidates and the election panel distributed signed and stamped ballot papers.

The balloting process involves the temporary speaker reading out the name of each deputy who will then step forth and deposit his ballot in a box in the centre of the chamber. The ballots are then counted by the election committee.

Absolute majority vote is the guiding parameter for electing a speaker. "In the case of no-one receiving such a mandate in the first round, a second round will be held between the top two scores in the first round," Khayr said. "This process can stretch to as many rounds as needed until either one of the candidate receives absolute majority—41 votes—or withdraws from the race."

The same procedures are adopted for electing two deputy and two assistant speakers of the House.

Next comes the election of committees. The House has three permanent committee—legal, financial and foreign affairs—each with a minimum of three members but normally end up with having seven or eight. Since the first two panels are technical in nature, no vying is expected for membership in them. But since the third involves foreign affairs many members seek membership in it, said Khayr, 58, who served as secretary-general of Parliament between 1964-1975 and reappointed in 1985 after serving as editor for a Paris-based Arabic-language magazine in the interim.

No legislation or other issues will be discussed by the Lower House on its first day of session and will conclude with the speaker setting a date for discussions on the draft reply to the King's speech from the Throne.

Normally, Parliament is convened on Oct. 1 and lasts until Jan. 31 unless a Royal Decree calls for an extraordinary session to deal with specifically defined subjects only. Parliament members enjoy immunity against prosecution (unless lifted by the House) only during regular sessions of the House and not during extraordinary sessions.

King Husayn Reportedly Orders End to Censorship

JN1311203089 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Nov 89 p 1

[Exclusive]

[Text] Amman—AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Jordan's King Husayn has issued urgent instructions to Information Minister Nasuh al-Majali to create an atmosphere of local, Arab, and international information openness corresponding with future conditions. The instructions also call for not censoring any Arab or foreign publication or newspaper arriving in Jordan, no matter how much criticism it contains, or what comments it makes about the political, economic, and social conditions in Jordan.

Pardon Halves Sentences for Military Deserters

JN1111212989 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] A royal decree has been issued approving the Council of Ministers' decision to grant a special pardon on the occasion of His Majesty King Husayn's birthday. The pardon commutes by half the sentences received by military service draftees who have deserted. They number 471.

Sudanese Command Council Member Arrives 13 Nov

JN1311132689 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council and chairman of the committee for the national dialogue conference, has arrived in Amman on a 3-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit, Khalifah will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Command Council for National Salvation.

Col Khalifah said that his visit to Jordan comes within a tour that also has taken him to Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

During his visit, he will brief Jordanian officials on the developments in southern Sudan, the Sudanese efforts to end the southern crisis peacefully, and the resolutions and recommendations of the national dialogue conference held recently in Sudan to lay down solutions for all of the problems facing Sudan.

Received by King Husayn

JN131120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court this afternoon Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] and chairman of the committee for national dialogue conference, who conveyed to his majesty a message from NSRCC Chairman Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir.

During the meeting, the growing relations between the two countries in the various fields, the latest developments in Arab affairs, and issues of common concern were reviewed. The meeting was attended by Salim Masa'idah, deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the Sudanese ambassador to Amman.

CBJ Issues New Instructions on Exchange Rate

JN1011211389 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Amman—The Central Bank of Jordan [CBJ] has issued new instructions effective tomorrow, Saturday, informing commercial banks and licensed financial companies of the CBJ's readiness to meet their foreign currency requirements at a rate of 680 fils per dollar. The new rate will affect financial institutions that agree to sell the dollar at a maximum rate of 685 fils without obtaining any commission on the currency exchange. The move is designed to enable banks to respond to their clients' various demands not included in the CBJ's memorandum concerning the list of commodities, basic materials, and subsidized services.

President Mu'awwad Delivers Inaugural Address

NC0911123789 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic
6 Nov 89 p 8

[Speech by President Rene Mu'awwad to Chamber of Deputies' session held in al-Qulay'at air base on 5 November]

[Text] Mr Speaker, dignified deputies:

Praise be to God for the blessing of the homeland he has granted us; for this meeting that He has made possible; and for the accord He has bestowed upon us, such accord which is the basis of construction and core of existence. I hereby offer a sacred pledge before the people and before history and extend greetings to our beloved people, who have suffered the greatest pains, endured the gravest losses, and remained steadfast with heads high, clinging to their land and heritage and defending their freedom and sovereignty.

I bow humbly before the sacrifices of the honored martyrs of the homeland from each and every area and of each and every inclination. They have paid their dues in blood, and left open wounds in the hearts and tears in the eyes. I remember them all today, feel the magnitude of the human loss inflicted upon Lebanon, and share the grief felt by each and every family and home. Then, I thank you, Mr Speaker and fellow deputies, for the confidence and the trust you have placed in me, which I do not deserve any more than you do. I was honored by your company for years and I took pride in your friendship. I will neither forget your fellowship, nor the tremendous sacrifices you have made, nor the duties you have performed. During the years of the tragedy, you were in the forefront of the procession of sacrifice and an indivisible part of the epic of steadfastness and survival. I extend deep thanks to the brotherly Arab kings and presidents, countries and peoples, who have sensed our sufferings, sympathized with our cause, launched initiatives, and exerted efforts, which the higher Arab committee crowned by sponsoring the al-Ta'if meetings. Thanks to these meetings, we were able to achieve the accord embodied in a comprehensive political document, which we consider an introduction to the achievement of national peace and the establishment of the pillars of the new republic. It is the republic of institutions and of equal participation in the responsibility, one of genuine Arab affiliation, one of underscoring loyalty to a unified and strong homeland, and of determination to consolidate sovereignty by the state's legitimate authority and through its own resources throughout its land, sea, and air. This is a fundamental position not liable to any dispute or doubt.

We announce our commitment to the clauses of this historic document, the document of national charter, and declare our keenness to implement it, in order to start an era of amity, concord, social progress, national cohesiveness, and mutual understanding among each other. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all the friendly states, foremost being those with permanent seats on the UN Security Council, for their understanding of and sympathy with our calls. On various occasions, these states have expressed their support for Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. We note with gratitude and appreciation our brothers and friends' declared willingness to assist Lebanon during the forthcoming era of peace, in reconstructing the country, implementing the socioeconomic development projects, overcoming the effects of the crisis, and unleashing the potential for renaissance.

Dignified deputies:

I have been among you and you have known me in my life and conduct as a man of accord and reconciliation, striving to unify the views and close the ranks. Today I declare that I bet my life on achieving reconciliation among the Lebanese, regardless of their views or inclinations. National reconciliation will exclude no one, not even those who insist on excluding themselves. Reconciliation is for all, and there is room in it for everyone.

I address a warm and urgent plea to all the Lebanese, wherever they may be, to join the peace and reconciliation march and walk under the banners of accord, equality of opportunity, justice, and equity. I call on all leaders and public figures, on all people in positions of responsibility to take to heart the country's higher interests, to listen to their own consciences, to put their hands in mine and to stand by my side, for the harvest is big and the workmen, regardless of how many they are, will always be few.

Let everyone know that he will be missed should he stand alone, abandon his brother, and deny that brother's right to play his role in serving the homeland. There is a place for everyone in the arms and bosom of the homeland. Today, more than any time before, we need to take shelter in the warmth of the homeland from the chill of the times and the wilderness of past experience.

The homeland needs all of us. Let us call an end to violence and fighting. Let all and everyone stop using guns to make their point. Let us all go back to consensus. Our people have the right to resurrect their joy for life. Our children have the right to be born and brought up in an atmosphere of security, freedom, and peace. We all have the right to live in joy and harmony.

Gentlemen, the role of constitutional and national institutions is assuming renewed dimensions in our Republic and in the framework of our free and democratic parliamentary system, a system which suits our nature and concords with the Lebanese character. We have lived through 15 years of killing and destruction and now we need a respite to catch our breath, gather our power, and gain a new lease on life.

We will form a government of national reconciliation, with members from various Lebanese communities, to bridge the rifts and mend the fences. Our security

institutions, the Army, and the internal and general security forces will have a great task at hand. Let me state, and I say this from the bottom of my heart, that I have full confidence in our Lebanese Army, in this institution of great valiance and courage. As the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, I call on all servicemen of all ranks, the men who have taken an oath of allegiance to the homeland in order to serve under their legitimate command, to uphold their oath and the honor of their profession, for they are the guardians of the regime and the protectors of public safety and they are principal participants in making peace.

The tasks at hand are many and the dossiers are full. We begin to tackle these tasks with the necessary determination, firmness, and resolve. We will seek the assistance of the country's leaders and experts and will enlist the help of the new generations which has suffered beyond their endurance the turbulence of the war. We want all our sons to know how much their country needs their minds and muscles. The young are the country's stake in the future. They should understand that we are closer to them than they may think, for it is an immutable law that the bond between fathers and sons should remain unbroken. It is wrong to believe in an inevitable war of generations between fathers and sons.

Lebanese worries are many and I will not count them, but some priorities must be addressed. The crucial task is to put together the pieces of this homeland and to restore sovereignty and establish peace over every part of that homeland. The most urgent task in this phase is to remove the Israeli occupation from southern Lebanon in implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, for the persistent violation of the right of nations on their territories conflicts with the basics of international law and constitutes a defiance to the entire world community.

In this regard, we are keen to convey our thanks and gratitude to the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon [UNIFIL] who are charged with the important mission of safeguarding peace in the south. We also express our gratitude to the friendly states who contribute to these forces and our appreciation to the UN General Secretariat for its efforts to ease the impact of the occupation and help the steadfast people in the south.

Mr Chairman, honorable deputies: In the coming era of national accord, we have an important date with social solidarity which is based on development and reform to achieve equality among the various regions and guarantee an appropriate standard of the state's offerings and services.

Gentlemen: Lebanon's external relations must be restored to their past serenity. The causes that led to a disturbance in some of these relations and to the severance of others must be eliminated. Beirut must be restored as a center for the regional and international establishments and for the diplomatic and international missions. The improvement of relations starts undoubtedly with those who are closest to us. I mean the Arab brothers, particularly the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, which believes that the relations and bonds between us dictate the organization of the distinguished relations on the basis of consolidating confidence and sincere, clear cooperation in all fields within the framework of mutual respect of dignity, sovereignty, and independence. I am confident that goodwill and noble intention will enable us to build a better future.

Gentlemen: I have taken the oath of responsibility and I will discharge my full duty toward my homeland and people. No difficulties will dissuade me from continuing the salvation march. I promise not to rest until the new republic—which meets all conditions and specifications, which is strong and solid, and which enjoys the full support of the world community and a clear Arab decision which we must implement through our cooperation, understanding, and collaboration—is estabished. I promise not to rest for one moment until the legitimate Lebanese security prevails everywhere in our land, the last piece of arms not in the possession of the legitimate armed forces has been collected, all excesses and violations have stopped, all rights have been restored, and each piece of property has been returned to its owner. I will not rest until everything that has been destroyed has been reconstructed, every displaced person has been resettled, and every one who has immigrated because of need and poverty and in order to escape a danger and seek his livelihood overseas has returned. If voluntary diffusion is a Lebanese quality, civilized character, and hereditary custom, then coercive immigration abroad because of displacement is a waste of energy, humilitation of innocent people, and a cause of human hardship.

I pledge to cooperate with all sincere people without any exceptions so that the flag of the cedar may rise over all peaks, that the rights of the citizens and dignity of man be safeguarded, that smiles can return to all faces, and that stability may be restored in Lebanon.

Long live Lebanon.

Mu'awwad Meets With Diplomatic Mission Members

NC1311181489 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] After officially charging former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss with the formation of a new government, President Rene Mu'awwad received the members of the diplomatic corps and the ambassadors accredited to Lebanon in the presence of the prime minister, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Arab envoy Ibrahimi, and Ambassador Sutaytiyah. The diplomats were Monsignor Pablo Puente, papal nuncio and doyen of the diplomatic corps; Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha; French Ambassador Rene Ala; the PRC ambassador; British Ambassador Allan Ramsey; the ambassadors of the FRG, Argentina, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, (?Yugoslavia), Bulgaria, Colombia, and Turkey; Egyptian Ambassador Hasan Shash; the ambassadors of

Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic, India, DPRK, Uruguay, and Hungary; the charges d'affaires of Romania, Brazil, Paraguay, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, Iraq, and Tunisia; and the chief of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau. [passage omitted]

Addresses Diplomatic Corps

NC1311190289 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpts] President Rene Mu'awwad received the ambassadors and representatives of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Lebanon at Government House at 1100 today. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, President Mu'awwad delivered a speech in which he said: I thank all the leaders, governments, and peoples of your countries, as well as the international and regional organizations that have supported our cause by their decisions, stands, and statements. I particularly mention the fraternal Arab states and Their Majesties King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, and King Hassan II, and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, the members of the Arab higher committee that sponsored the al-Ta'if meeting. I also wish to mention their excellencies the members of the Arab ministerial committee and envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi, the committee's representative.

The al-Ta'if meetings culminated in a national accord that has been embodied in an integrated political document. The assistance that fraternal Syria has given through its support for Lebanon and its institutions has effectively contributed to the realization of this accord.

President Mu'awwad added: We regard the national accord document as an opening for peace and a starting point for a new republic based on institutions and on equal sharing of responsibility. This new republic will emphasize Arab affiliation and allegiance to the homeland; it will achieve the unity of the people, sovereignty of the state, and its legitimate authority over the whole of Lebanese territory.

President Mu'awwad went on to say: I am fully confident that Lebanon can rely on the assistance of your countries during the next stage to achieve these objectives, to the attainment of which I will dedicate myself within the limit of my constitutional jurisdiction and national responsibilities. In this regard, I urge the international community to exert serious efforts to bring about the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 and its addenda concerning the liberation of the South and western al-Biqa'.

The president added: On the basis of Arab and international support for my election and on the basis of the spirit of the national accord document, I repeat what I said in my swearing-in speech; that is, I urgently and sincerely call on all the Lebanese, wherever they may be, to join the peace process so that together we may build Lebanon and achieve its unity and the unity of its people, territory, and institutions. To speed up the attainment of all this, we have undertaken parliamentary consultations on the formation of a new government, and this morning we charged Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss with this task.

'Awn Warns Deputies Not To Join New Government

NC1311220889 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Beirut, Nov 13 (AFP)—Christian military leader Michel 'Awn Monday warned parliamentarians from his camp not to accept a cabinet post offer by Salim al-Huss after the former premier had been asked to form a new national unity government.

The warning came as political sources said that leading Christians had decided to temporarily hold back on joining a new government in the face of General 'Awn's continued conflict with Syrian-backed President Rene Mu'awwad.

Gen 'Awn warned Christians who joined the cabinet of Mr al-Huss, a 60-year-old Sunni Muslim moderate appointed by Mr Mu'awwad early Monday, that they would not be accepted in Christian East Beirut and other areas under his control.

"They can stay on his side, but not here," the general told the press at his headquarters in the suburban B'abda Presidential Palace here.

Both Mr al-Huss and Mr Mu'awwad are currently working out of the al-Saray, the government house in Syrian-controlled west Beirut.

Analysts said Gen 'Awn's stand and the Christian MP's [members of Parliament] reluctance to join the cabinet could block the efforts of Mr al-Huss who must under an Arab peace plan choose ministers from all the country's mainstream political forces. [passage omitted]

According to the plan, Mr al-Huss' government, having united all political forces, must draw up a one-year security program to gradually reestablish the authority of the Lebanese state over the whole of its territory.

But Gen 'Awn who has shown that he commands formidable grassroots support in Christian areas, has vowed to "fight to the end" rather than accept the Arab plan, which he says legitimizes the Syrian military presence in Lebanon.

On Monday, he said he "would survive a political and financial blockade" if necessary and dismissed the possibility of a split in his armed forces.

Christian militia leader Samir Ja'ja' of the Lebanese Forces has announced full support for Gen 'Awn and his campaign to oust the Syrian troops. [passage omitted]

'Awn Ready for 'Dialogue' on Syrian Withdrawal

NC1411070289 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] In an interview with the foreign press, General 'Awn has stressed the principle under which he would set out for a dialogue with President Rene Mu'awwad; that is yes to a dialogue for setting a timetable for the Syrian withdrawal, but no to a dialogue for keeping the Syrians.

Regarding the risks the eastern areas will face as a result of his rejection of the al-Ta'if agreement, 'Awn said: We will survive any political or financial blockade, and we will not face any problem.

General 'Awn is expected to hold a news conference this afternoon to discuss the latest developments.

Al-Husayni Seeks Syrian Aid on Cabinet Formation

NC1411072089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] According to press reports this morning, Speaker Husayni al-Husayni unexpectedly left Beirut for Damascus last night [13 Nov]. Upon arrival in Damascus at 2030, Al-Husayni met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam. Al-Husayni was immediately followed by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party. Amal Movement leader Nabihi Birri is also expected in Damascus within the next 48 hours.

According to the same reports, Al-Husayni is apparently seeking Syrian help in convincing Syria's Lebanese allies to facilitate things for the new president and to ease their conditions for joining the government that Dr al-Huss is trying to form before the end of this week.

Maronite Bishops Council Issues Statement

NC0811175789 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The Maronite Bishops Council held a 4-hour meeting today under Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr and issued a statement that says: The council calls on President Rene Mu'awwad to reach understanding with Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn. The council denounces the attack on the Patriarchate seat in Bkirki and the humiliation of the patriarch, who had adopted a nationalist stand to safeguard Lebanon's unity and ensure dignity for all Lebanese in a free democratic homeland.

The council adds that the security forces' negligence, incompetence, and failure to take the necessary measures to prevent the attack raise questions that have not been convincingly answered by officials. The council notes that the division among the public over political issues has begun to take on a tragic dimension. This must be stopped, because such a division has serious consequences and can lead to Lebanon's partition.

The council calls on all Lebanese without exception to join the peace march that has just begun. The council congratulates President Rene Mu'awwad and urges him to reach understanding with Prime Minister Gen Michel 'Awn, who is seeking to achieve full Lebanese sovereignty and find a solution for the situation.

Hizballah, Muslims Council Denounce Al-Ta'if

LD0911221589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] The [Lebanese] Hizballah revolutionary movement, and the Lebanese Muslims Council of the 'ulema once again declared their explicit opposition to the al-Ta'if agreement on Thursday, describing the implementation of that agreement as a step toward the further consolidation of the Maronite system in that country. According to a central news unit report, the two aforementioned movements, in issuing separate statements, called on all Muslims to be vigilant and alert against the conspiracies waged by global arrogance, also called for abidance by the crusading path against such conspiracies.

Al-Khatib Addresses Soldiers on Army Day

NC0911192089 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Acting Army Commander Staff Major General Sami al-Khatib has placed himself and the Army's command, brigades, institutions, and arms at the disposal of the new president so as to build a new, strong, and Arab Lebanon.

Maj Gen al-Khatib enumerated the national Army's achievements since its establishment a year ago: crystallization of the national cause, promotion of a conscientious conviction in the Army's task of defending the homeland, merging the Army's brigades and stripping them of their religious character, speedy and effective assimilation of new weapons, and establishing units that are necessary for enhancing the Army and projecting it as a legitimate military establishment.

He called on the Army to maintain a high level of vigilance and caution and to comprehend the changes and needs of the current phase. He said that from now on, the Army will no longer be a militia for a certain community or ruler. He affirmed that real sovereignty lies in the embodiment and practice of national affiliation and not in fighting the brother, appeasing the enemy, and falsifying the facts.

The Army command in West Beirut held a celebration at the command headquarters in Spinney's area at 1000 today to mark the first anniversary of the Army's inception: The Army of the homeland. The celebration was attended by Maj Gen Sami al-Khatib and the commanders of the brigades and other Army units, and the Soviet, PRC, Polish, and Turkish military attaches.

Speaking on the occasion, Maj Gen al-Khatib said: On this day last year, your legitimate and constitutional government under Dr Salim al-Huss made a historic decision to commence the process of genuine reform of the Lebanese system. The government bestowed on me the honor of correcting the course of the military establishment in Lebanon.

He said: Soldiers, your government's decision of 9 November 1988 was the critical decision to rescue the military establishment and Lebanon as a state and homeland. You and the people of the homeland remember the tragedy resulting from the political crisis that has swept through Lebanon in the form of war and killing. The national cause was absent from the conscience of the Army establishment and this rendered it a pliant tool.

Maj Gen al-Khatib referred to General Michel 'Awn's practices and stands that caused deaths and destruction of property to satisfy his lust for power. Al-Khatib emphasized that Gen 'Awn does not express the stand of the officers and soldiers in the brigades in the eastern area. He affirmed that the Army is one for a single homeland and a common fate, and it is one force to confront the Israeli enemy and liberate the south from Israeli occupation.

Israeli Movements, Ambushes in South Reported

NC1411073489 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] According to reports from the south, unusual Israeli movements took place last night in the area of Jisr al-Khardali. Enemy forces set up several ambushes in neighboring hills and valleys. Movements have also been monitored in Qal'at al-Shaqif and Jabal Sujud.

It is reported that the occupation authorities have threatened the inhabitants of the town of al-Qantarah against cooperating with the resistance fighters.

An officer in the Finnish contingent of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon [UNIFIL] has said that a Lahd militia force tried to close the al-Tayyibah-al-Qantarah road to Finnish soldiers who tried to cross to their position in the area.

Meanwhile, resistance fighters have carried out a new operation against a position held by the occupation forces in Jabal Shaqif al-Nahl near Haddathah which resulted in a violent clash. Several soldiers in the position were wounded and a machinegun emplacement was destroyed.

The enemy forces had earlier shelled the towns of Haddathah, 'Ayta al-Jabal, and Haris, causing severe property damage.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Sends Message to Angolan Leader

LD1211065489 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 11, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] has sent a message to Luanda addressed to Jose Eduard Dos Santos, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and president of the Republic of Angola on the occasion of Angola's 14th anniversary celebration.

The message expresses confidence that the fraternal relations between the governments and people of the Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Angola will be further strengthened in the interests of the people of the both countries and the world peace.

On the same occasion, a message has been sent by 'bdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs to the Angolan minister of foreign affairs.

Najibullah Receives National Assembly Officials

LD1311061689 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0548 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 12, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan received on Nov. 11. 1989 in the Gol Khanah Presidential Palace, the administrative delegation of the both houses of the National Assembly of the country and discussed with them issues related to the politico-military conditions of the country, the Presidential Office of the Republic of Afghanistan reported.

President Najibullah has also talked with them on the works and activities of the fourth round of the ordinary sessions of the National Assembly.

Kawiani Leads Party Delegation to Romania

LD1311062389 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul. Nov. 12, BAKHTAR—Najmuddin Kawiani, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] at the head of a party delegation left Kabul for Romania today, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania. The Afghan delegation will attend the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania.

Najibullah Decree Releases Jailed Spaniard

LD1111182289 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] On the basis of a decree issued by esteemed Najibullah, the Spanish subject, Jorge Juan Sanchez, who was arrested by the security forces on charges of illegally crossing the border of the Republic of Afghanistan and subsequently sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, was released today.

The BAKHTAR military section reported that Jorge Juan Sanchez was released from jail as the result of official approaches made by the Spanish Government, an official approach to Afghanistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the charge d'affaires of the Turkish Embassy, as well as an official request from His Excellency Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain, and on the basis of pursuing the humanitarian national reconciliation policy.

Sanchez was handed over this afternoon to the representative of the Spanish Foreign Ministry in the presence of the charge d'affaires of the Turkish embassy in Kabul.

The representative of the Spanish Foreign Ministry expressed thanks to the government of the Republic of Afghanistan for canceling the remaining jail term.

Further on Sanchez Release

LD1311062989 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Kabul. Nov. 12. BAKHTAR—On the basis of President Najibullah's decree, Jorge Juan Sanchez, a Spanish citizen who was arrested on July 30, 1989 by the security forces of the country and was sentenced to five years of imprisonment, was released today.

A BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that he was accused of illegal entering into the Afghan territory on August 1st in the composition of an armed opposition group from Pakistan.

As a result of the official demand of the Spanish Government to the Turkish Government and the official demand of the official charge d'affaires of A. Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government as well as the humanistic policy of national reconciliation of the government of the country, the accused was released today and handed over to the representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Spain while the charge d'affaires of Turkish Embassy to Kabul was also present.

The representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Spanish Government thanked the State of the Republic of Afghanistan on the pardoning of the remaining term of Jorge Juan Sanchez.

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ribes To Block Access of 'Extremists' Vehicles

[Tex *D1111072689 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT*
tribe *Nov 89*
the
Afgl [ext] Kabul, Nov. 10, BAKHTAR—Afridi and Shinwar
of w ibes have made decisions not to allow any vehicles of
extr e Pakistani-backed extremists carrying weapons to
allov ghanistan to cross their territory for the continuation
thro war. The decision was made when the heads of the
tremist groups repudiated the call of the tribes for
The lowing their vehicles carrying commercial goods
seve rough the highway of Towr Kham-Jalalabad.
extr e repudiation of this demand caused to produce
betw vere differences between the tribes and the armed
Octo tremists as a result of which confrontation took place
Paki tween the tribal people and the extremist elements on
Khar tober 28. To avoid further tension the government of
kistan sent several high-ranking militarymen to Towr
Desp ham to resolve their dispute.
Shin
extrespite mediation by Pakistani side the Afridi and
injurinwar tribes did not agree to allow the crossing of the
somremist vehicles from their areas. For instance, tens of
sidesured extremists were transferred to Pakistan and
tribane were killed as a result of fighting between the two
extres on not allowing the extremist vehicles crossing the
stan bal areas. Presently, arms and equipments of the
tremists are transferred by the Armed Forces of Paki-
n into the territory of Afghanistan.

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curity Forces Find Mines, Explosives in Kabul

1111065589 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT
[Tex *Nov 89*
abou xt] Kabul Nov. 10, BAKHTAR—An amount of
detec ut four kg of explosive materials, trotile type, was
explo ected by Sarandoy security forces here on Nov. 8. The
the b losive materials were penetrated into Kabul city on
and t basis of the sinister plots of the U.S. state terrorism
collal that of Pakistan, which was detected and obtained in
laboration of the local people.
Simil
detec ilarly, the organs of the Ministry of State Security
Kabu ected two American plastic mines in the suburbs of
They ul city today, BAKHTAR military section reports.
the e y said mines were transferred into the Kabul city by
Than extemists in order to get the Kabul inhabitants killed.
orati nks to the vigilance of the security forces and collab-
detec ion of the local people the mines were timely
ected and defused.

PAY

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9 Nov

YAM Cited on Soviet Economic Assistance

911072189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT
ov 89
[Text
play at] Kabul, Nov. 8, BAKHTAR—Soviet assistance
assist a greater role in the Afghan economy with the direct
were stance of the Soviet Union, 320 economic projects
e constructed or are under construction in the Republic of Afghanistan. 172 of these projects have already come under utilisation.

Around 60 percent of factory products, 75 percent industrial output in the state sector and 60 percent of the state budget of the country are obtained from internal source of those economic establishments constructed by the assistance of the Soviet Union here says an article published by the daily PAYAM on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution recently.

Hundred percent of natural gas, 100 percent of chemical fertilizers and around 60 percent of electricity are produced with the Soviet assistance in the country.

With the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, over 1,500 km of highway, irrigational systems which provide water for 70,000 hectares of land are under construction here, the article adds.

Trade share with the Soviet Union in the foreign trade of our country is estimated to 60 percent. It is planned that this share will be remarkably increased till 1990, the article adds.

Ten professional technical schools constructed with the Soviet aids has trained over 3,000 skilled workers in 40 branches and introduced them to the Afghan society during the past 3 years. It is planned that the number of such schools will reach to 22 till 1990, the schools will train 10,000 students in 60 different fields annually, the article says.

Since the announcement of the national reconciliation policy in January 1986, assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan havce been increased. Essential goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods worth millions of roubles are put by that country at the disposal of Afghans.

Also, the Soviet Union with the allocation of 50 million roubles as a credit has taken active part in the seting up of 176 industrial projects in the private sector of the Afghan economy.

In the programme of 700 million dollar economic assistance of the United Nations for Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has taken a share of 600 million dollars in the programme, the article adds.

The article adds that an authoritative Soviet delegation which arrived recently to Kabul, concluded a protocol of cooperation with the Afghan side. According to which the Soviet side will put at the disposal of the Afghan side 1696 more trucks for shipment of mroe foodstuffs and petroleum from the Hayratan port to Kabul.

The share of the Soviet Union in the total foreign assistance to Afghanistan during the five-year economic development plan of the country (1987-1991) reaches to 75 percent, the article says.

The Salang highway with a length of more than 350 km, constructed with the Soviet assistance play an important

role in the economy of the country. This route which was blocked by the extremists during the past few weeks, was opened by the Armed Forces of the country. Local products and Soviet assistance come to Kabul through this highway.

The highway which goes through 8 km tunnel at the height of 4,000 meters is now open for traffic and foodstuffs and petroleum needed by the Kabul residents.

Bangladesh

Opposition Demands Ershad Resignation, Elections

BK1111085289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] In Bangladesh, opposition alliances and parties have demanded the resignation of the Ershad government and setting up of a democratic government through free and fair polls. Opposition parties organized rallies, demonstrations, and processions separately to commemorate the Dhaka Seige [opposition-led movement] in 1987 yesterday. Awami League-led eight-party alliance announced the country-wide fresh agitational program against the government from 23 November. Addressing the rally, Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina urged the people to revive the 1971 war of liberation spirit to unseat the present government.

Opposition Marks 1987 'Dhaka Seige' Anniversary

BK1211053089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 12 Nov 89

[By Nadeem Qadir]

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 12 (AFP)—Bangladesh's two main opposition parties, marking the second anniversary of an unsuccessful anti-government campaign, failed on the weekend to resolve their differences and jointly pursue the ouster of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

The Awami League (AL) and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) briefly united in 1987 and launched a massive campaign to topple Mr. Ershad which reached its peak with the "Dhaka Seige" on November 10 the same year. The day was marked by widespread violence and a young AL supporter was gunned down by security forces. But the campaign gradually slackened and the two parties split, blaming each other for the movement's failure.

Two years later, at weekend rallies to mark the seige, the erstwhile allies seemed as divided as ever and were still blaming each other for the failure to remove the president and his eight-year-old government.

AL leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed told supporters Friday [10 November] that her campaign against Mr. Ershad would continue until people were freed from the "clutches of autocracy" and declared two months of anti-autocracy rallies and seminars.

On Saturday, BNP chairwoman Begum Khaleda Zia said that "if nobody comes, BNP alone would bring the end of Mr. Ershad's autocratic government," but indicated her party would brush aside opportunities to unite with the AL. She also announced a fortnight-long campaign of the BNP-led seven-party alliance starting on Monday, including a sit-in demonstration in front of the downtown government secretariat complex. "The fall of the government is imminent," she said.

But analysts here said that both parties fell short of any definite plan which could bring success to their anti-Ershad campaign.

Mr. Ershad came to power in a 1982 bloodless coup by removing an elected BNP government and observers here say the 59-year-old general is "enjoying the benefits of split in the opposition ranks."

Sheikh Hasina at Friday's rally blasted an unnamed opposition leader "who stays in cantonment donning the garb of opposition and foiling the peoples movement for democracy at its hour of triumph." It was a clear reference to Begum Zia, who continues to stay at the Dhaka cantonment defence-owned residence of her late husband and former president Ziaur Rahman, killed by rebel Army officers in a 1981 abortive coup.

A student activist at Dhaka University said Saturday that "at times they were disillusioned about the role of their leaders as their squabble was only prolonging Ershad's rule." He said most had expected "some definite plans" at the AL rally and hoped that the BNP would do better, adding that "leaders know best what they are doing, hopefully."

But in a continuing war-of-words between the two women opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina recently said there was no difference between the BNP and the ruling JP [Jatiya Party] and that they were "two sides of a coin."

Begum Zia returned the fire, saying that the Awami League and the Jatiya Party were "leading the country to total destruction."

Analysts here said the main obstacles standing between the crucial unity of the two parties was the mistrust between Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia. Sheikh Hasina is reported to hold Ziaur Rahman, Begum Zia's late husband, partly responsible for a 1975 coup that toppled the Awami League regime of her father, former president Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was killed by young rebel Army officers along with most of his family members. Begum Zia meanwhile accuses her opponent of having a "secret entente" with Mr. Ershad, illustrated by the Awami League's participation in 1986 parliamentary elections. The polls were boycotted by the BNP.

Energy Minister Departs for Visit to Beijing

BK1311160289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1403 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 13 (AFP)—Bangladesh Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Ziauddin Ahmed left Monday for Beijing on a three-day visit to seek "greater collaboration" from China to boost his country's energy sector, the official BSS [BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA] news agency reported.

The agency said Mr. Ahmed, heading a six-member high-level delegation, would also hold talks with Chinese officials about building a 210-megawatt thermal power station in southeastern Chittagong District, as well as possible help for exploration of coal and other mineral resources in Bangladesh. Dhaka would seek help under suppliers credit for the power station, BSS said.

China recently helped build the 34 million dollar 847-metre (2,795-foot) long China-Bangladesh Friendship Bridge over the Buriganga River in Dhaka.

Bangladesh and China have moderate trade links, which shot up from three million dollars in 1975 to 129 million dollars last year and are expected to be expanded during the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Li Peng, who arrives here Friday. Beijing is also a major supplier of military equipment to Dhaka.

Deputy Prime Minister Shah Moazzam Hussain during a meeting Monday with Ambassador Chen Songlu described China as "our good friend" and hoped the visit by Mr. Li would "further strengthen and increase economic cooperation" between the two countries, BSS said.

Both countries maintain close bilateral ties and Dhaka refrained from commenting on the June 4 military crackdown on pro-democracy unrest in Beijing.

India

'Militant' Hindus Halt Construction of Shrine

BK1211092589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 12 (AFP)—A militant Hindu group has decided to halt construction of a controversial shrine in northern India after local authorities forbade digging to start, reports reaching here Sunday said.

Ashok Singhal, general secretary of the militant Hindu group in the forefront of the temple campaign, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) or World Hindu Council, told journalists in Ayodhya Sunday that a decision on further action would be taken on January 27.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Rama on ground claimed by Moslems in Ayodhya township Thursday has brought angry protests from India's Moslem neighbours Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as from Saudi Arabia and Iran. Iran warned Saturday that Moslem countries could impose a trade embargo on India.

More than 200 people have died in violence between Hindus and Moslems in northern India in the past month in riots and killings connected to the temple building plan.

In a despatch from Ayohya in northern Uttar Pradesh state, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted Faizabad District Magistrate, R.S. Srivastava as saying Sunday that permission for regular construction of the temple, adjacent to a 16th century Moslem mosque, could not be given since the matter was pending a court hearing.

Saturday VHP leaders had lengthy discussions with local authorities on the temple building plans. They were handed a written notice from the district magistrate saying that commencing construction would amount to contempt of court, PTI said.

Ambassador to Pakistan Reacts

BK1311161289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Reacting strongly to the Pakistan premier, Ms Benazir Bhutto's recent statement on the Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi issue [shrine claimed by Hindu and Muslim communities], India today reiterated that Pakistan has no locus standi to interfere in India's internal affairs. The Indian high commissioner to Islamabad, Mr J.N. Dixit, called on the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Humayun Khan, today and handed over the statement issued in New Delhi on Saturday [11 November]. The statement expressed New Delhi's strong reservations about what it described as unwarranted interference by Pakistan in India's internal affairs.

Mr Dixit explained to Mr Khan that the sanctity of any religious premises has not been violated. Pakistan, he said, should have checked the facts relating to the Babri Masji-Ram Janam Bhoomi issue before giving any official statement. New Delhi has termed Ms Bhutto's statement as a biased distortion of facts betraying total ignorance of the complexities of the issue, Mr Dixit added.

Editorial Sees Problems for Bhutto in Future

BK0711143589 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 3 Nov 89 p 8

[Editorial: "First Round to Benazir"]

[Text] The defeat of the first no-confidence motion against the Benazir Bhutto government will help the cause of democracy in Pakistan. In a country which has witnessed several forcible seizures of power, observance of parliamentary norms in disposing of the censure move is no small achievement. The fact that general elections were held last year to make way for the first civilian

government in eleven years was no guarantee against gross misuse of the mechanism of a no-confidence motion by politicians like the powerful Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr Nawaz Sharif, who evidently are still unreconciled to the new dispensation. Malpractices like buying up or kidnapping members of the National Assembly that preceded the vote were, of course, deplorable. But a sigh of relief will be in order as the real danger of the well-entrenched Zia loyalists using all their muscle power as well as money power to snuff out the country's infant democracy has been averted at least for now. Ms Bhutto did well to highlight this danger at several public rallies organised by her party. Her combative instinct was very much in evidence as she sought to awaken the people to the crisis implicit in the introduction of the no-confidence motion. The Pakistan People's Party also had planned to hold demonstrations in Islamabad in support of the Prime Minister on the day the motion was taken up. But prudently enough, she finally decided against the move lest it gave a handle to potential mischief makers in a highly charged atmosphere.

Having lost this time by only 12 votes in the 237-member Assembly, her opponents are likely to bring forward another motion of no-confidence before long. She cannot be under any illusion that her hope that "saner elements would join hands to make democracy work" is assured of fulfilment. There have been signs, of late, of tension-free relations between the Centre and the Punjab government and the other is the constant friction between her and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The first problem was illustrated by the arrest, a few weeks ago, of two officers of the Federal Investigation Agency by the Punjab police on charges of murder and kidnapping. The Centre retaliated by ordering the recall of four senior civil servants posted in Punjab, including the police chief. They were accused of "taking part in politics".

The other issue is of paramount importance to the evolution of Pakistan's policy. Ms Bhutto has not only asserted her right as the Prime Minister to fill the key posts of service chiefs and judges but has gone ahead and made such appointments. President Khan has countermanded these orders. Strong constitutional arguments have been put forward by the votaries of both the President and the Prime Minister. What is to be watched is whether the two will think it wise to sideline this issue at least for the time being in order to concentrate on smoother functioning of the National Assembly. She may well seek to strike a bargain which will, for instance, oblige Mr Khan to rein in Mr Sharif.

Reportage on Meeting of South Commission

Cuban Official Arrives

FL1111025089 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived in India in the last few hours. He will participat[e] in the sixth meeting of the South Commission. The com[mission is composed of] 27 prominent figures who will [discuss the political,] economic, and social situation o[f the Third World from] their own point of view.

President Inaugura[tes Session]

BK1111125289 Delhi Domestic [Service in English] 1230 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The president has calle[d upon the developing] countries to strengthen the huma[n resource development] and management network to ex[ploit new technologies.] Mr Venkataraman was inaugur[ating the 4-day meeting] of the international South Com[mission in New Delhi] today. He said approving new [technologies can alone] help in achieving rapid develop[ment. He also urged the] developing countries to work o[n collective self-reliance.]

The chairman of the South C[ommission, Mr Julius] Nyerere, suggested the setting u[p of a permanent secre]tariat to follow up the recomme[ndations of the commis]sion. He said this can help in pr[omoting effective South-]South cooperation.

France Offers Engine for Sattellite Launch Vehicle

BK0911163889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1615 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 9 (A[FP)—India is trying to] convince France to lower the [price on an advanced] rocket engine that Paris has of[fered to sell for use in a] satellite launch vehicle, India's [top space scientist said] Thursday [9 November]. Th[e Indian Government] believes the price quoted by F[rance is too high and is] trying to bring it down, Space [Commission Chairman] U.R. Rao told the PRESS TRU[ST OF INDIA (PTI) in] southern Bangalore city.

It was the first confirmation b[y an Indian official that] France had offered to sell the [engine and that negotia]tions were on with the rocket [development agency Ari]anespace.

The United States has reported[ly been trying to pressure] France not to allow the sale, say[ing it could give India the] capability to develop advanced [long-range ballistic mis]siles. Washington's stand was [disclosed in official testi]mony on October 30 before a jo[int meeting of the House] Foreign Affairs Sub-committee[s on Arms Control and] U.S. Trade Policy.

Mr. Rao said the money deman[ded was about five times] the amount India has allocated [for local development of] the cryogenic engine to be use[d in the launch vehicle,] which would put satellites in a[geosynchronous orbit.]

The Indian Space Research Or[ganisation (ISRO), which] is involved in the negotiations [with Arianespace, has a] 3.5 billion rupee (212 millio[n dollar) budget for the] engine's development, PTI said[. India has the capacity to]

build all stages of the rocket except the cryogenic last phase to be fuelled by liquid hydrogen and oxygen.

Mr. Rao hoped that the deal with France would be struck by the year-end if the price was lowered, terming the present price tag unacceptable. If the negotiations fail, ISRO would try and develop the engine on its own, he said.

India has been given the option of buying the engine outright or in a package involving technology transfer, Mr. Rao said. "We have not made a decision and everything depends on the cost," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Rao said India's Insat-1D satellite, which was damaged in a June accident at a U.S. launch pad, would be launched by May next year. A new antenna for the satellite is being built in Italy, he said.

India's ambitious space programme, launched in 1962, is geared towards mass communication and education through satellites, and surveying and managing natural resources through remote-sensing technology.

Commission Denies Blocking Opposition Telecasts

BK1211162289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The Election Commission has described as incorrect and baseless a report appearing in a section of the press that the two new election commissioners have stalled the election telecasts by some of the opposition parties. In a press note issued in New Delhi today, the commission said that the report contains misleading statements and insinuations. It says that on the 4th of this month, Doordarshan [television] authorities sought the commission's views on certain content of the scripts which were meant for telecast. The commission also received requests from some of the political parties to intercede with the Doordarshan on their behalf. Since the matter was referred to the commission, it decided to examine the objections raised and promptly met the following day. After examining the scripts of the Congress-S—Sharatchandra Sinha group—and the Janata Party-JP, the commission found that there was nothing objectionable in their scripts. However in the scripts of the CPI [Communist Party of India] and CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] the commission found some references which were not in keeping with the guidelines for such broadcasts and telecasts. The press note adds that the decision of the commission was unanimously arrived at and was communicated to the Doordarshan authorities the same day.

Congress-I Demand for Election Symbol Rejected

BK1211162889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The Election Commission today rejected the Congress-I demand for the allotment of its symbol to its candidates in 1 Lok Sabha and 26 assembly constituencies. The Lok Sabha constituency is Aonla in Uttar Pradesh. Of the assembly constituencies, 18 are in Uttar Pradesh, 7 in Andhra Pradesh, and 1 in Karnataka. Announcing this in New Delhi today, the deputy election commissioner, Dr R.P. Bhalla, said after carefully considering all relevant aspects, the Election Commission has decided not to interfere with the decisions of the returning officers who had refused the Congress-I symbol to its candidates as they submitted the party authorization after the deadline. Earlier, the Congress-I withdrew its application which it had moved in the Delhi High Court and filed a fresh application before the Election Commission for review of its earlier decision.

Plan To Use Electronic Voting Machines Dropped

BK0911063089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 9 (AFP)—India's Election Commission has finally abandoned plans to use electronic voting machines in this month's general elections following opposition fears that they could be rigged to favour the ruling party.

Deputy election commissioner R.P. Bhalla told reporters here Wednesday [8 November] that the commission had decided not to use the machines in the November 22, 24, and 26 polling because their "credibility" was yet to be established. He said the decision had also been influenced by the fact that not enough machines had been produced and not enough staff had been trained to use them.

The commission had placed an order for 150,000 electronic voting machines with the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., but the company has turned out only 25,000 of them so far, he said.

Chief election commissioner R.V.S. Peri Sastri has previously said that the machines would only be used if all political parties wanted them.

Opposition leaders and sympathetic newspapers have warned that the machines may be programmed to favour Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party candidates.

India's best-known opposition leader Vishwanath Pratap Singh demonstrated at a press conference here last month how computer software can be programmed to rig elections and said the machines were a tool to carry out a "21st Century hijacking of democracy." The push-button machines made of moulded plastic, each costing the equivalent of 300 U.S. dollars, would have helped cut down paper work and hours of manual counting of votes, according to the machines' supporters.

7 Persons Killed in Punjab Terrorist Violence

BK1311074489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] In Punjab, seven persons, including three policemen, were killed in separate incidents last night. According to an official spokesman terrorists ambushed a police party near village Kohali in Amritsar District and shot dead three policemen including an assistant subinspector. Two passersby were also killed in the same incident.

In another incident at Ferozepur District, one terrorist was killed in an encounter with a police patrol party. In Ropar District, a sugarmill employees leader was shot dead by terrorists at Khasawal village.

'Terrorists' Kill 6, Bomb Railway in Punjab

BK1411030189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] In Punjab through traffic on the Ferozepore-Jullundur section of the Northern Railway was suspended following a powerful explosion on the railway track between Mallanwala and Makhu in Ferozepore District late last night. According to an official spokesman the explosion badly damaged a section of the railway track. Senior railway and police officials have rushed to the spot and efforts to repair the damaged parts at the earliest are being made.

Meanwhile, terrorists shot dead six persons including a school student in separate incidents in the state last night.

Iran

Karrubi Calls for Worldwide Hezbollah Cells

LD1411111689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Mr Karrubi, speaker of the Majlis, in today's open session of the Majlis, expressed his disgust and contempt with the fact that Muslims' rights are being ignored all over the world, and emphasized that Hezbollah cells should be organized worldwide to defend the rights of Muslims. He added: In order to confront anti-Islamic conspiracies, Muslims should preserve their unity and solidarity, and should return to genuine Islam in order to obtain their rights. The speaker of the Majlis noted the killings of Muslims in Palestine, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, and India and the insults to the beliefs of Muslims in France and some countries which have anti-Islamic governments, and condemned the silence of the international communities and the world that claims to defend human rights. In conclusion, Mr Karrubi, describing the crisis in Lebanon, termed the agreements reached at the al-Ta'if sessions concerning Lebanon as shameful for Muslims and those who organized these sessions. [passage omitted]

Karrubi Meets Libyan Envoy, Urges Muslim Unity

LD1211181189 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in the Islamic Republic of Iran today met with Mr Karrubi, speaker of the Majlis, and conveyed the warm greetings of the secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress and of the officials of his country.

He presented a report on the situation of his country to the Majlis. Referring to the West's patronizing attitude toward the countries of the Third World, he said: By preserving their unity, Muslim nations can solve the problems of Islamic countries and the deprived of the world. In this meeting, Mr Karrubi emphasized the warm relations between the two countries and the many factors shared between Libya and Iran. He stated: The incorrect approach of Western countries toward Third World countries can only be altered through the unity of Muslim and Islamic countries. If Muslims can act in a firm and organized manner, these kinds of encounters will end. Mr Karrubi added: We are determined to follow the line of the imam, may his soul be sanctified, and preserve it. Through this path, we will achieve Islamic unity in all fields.

Mahmud Va'ezi Comments on Relations With France

NC1011073889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Telephone interview with Mahmud Va'ezi, deputy foreign minister for Europe and America, about his visit to France by unidentified correspondent—recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What was the outcome of your visit to France and of your talks on resolving the two countries' financial differences? Did you find any solutions?

[Va'ezi] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. My visit to France came after last month's visit to Tehran by Mr Francois Scheer, first deputy foreign minister of France. In the talks with the French officials, we were able to reach an agreement on the principles that we needed for a basis to solve our differences.

We discussed four issues specifically. One was their $1 billion debt, out of which they have repaid $630 million. The other concerned a loan of about 360 million francs. The third issue was the payment of Iran's shares in EURODIF where we are shareholders and have not paid our dividends for the past 10 years. The fourth issue was the solution of the differences with the (Fromatom) Company, which was to build a nuclear power plant in Iran before the revolution.

The two sides stated their claims and it was decided that we assess and study these for 1 month and discuss them during the visit Mr Francois Scheer will pay to Tehran next month. I hope we will be able to resolve this

obstacle prior to the expansion of Iranian-French relations within the next few months. We have also agreed that officials of both countries should display political determination so that we can, God willing, remove this obstacle and problem.

[Correspondent] Mr Va'ezi, recently students were banned from coming to school in Islamic dress. Did you discuss this point? We know that the French education minister recently changed his position. What is your opinion on this?

[Va'ezi] During our news conference there, we stated that Iran and all Muslims believe that for Muslim women Islamic dress is integral to their religious beliefs. France cannot use propaganda to turn this into a political issue and thus force Muslims to give up their religious beliefs. France's position is contrary to the spirit of freedom and violates human rights. If France and other countries—I recently heard that Belgium also expressed its views on Islamic dress—want to prevent Muslims from carrying out their Islamic duties, they will surely be hated by more than 1 billion Muslims in the world. [end recording]

Our deputy foreign minister for Europe and America pointed out: The Islamic Republic of Iran will not ignore irreverence to Islamic beliefs, and we will clearly state our views whenever we witness irreverence to our beliefs.

President's Legal Adviser on Frozen Assets

NC1011071289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Report by unidentified correspondent—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] On Monday the president's International Law Secretariat stated that more than $570 million of Iranian assets that had been frozen by the U.S. Administration will be paid to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Central Bank by the end of Aban [month ending 21 November]. The U.S. Administration had previously announced that it released $567 million of Iran's frozen assets to be paid to Iran through the International Court at The Hague, which is investigating the two countries' financial claims.

Following the publication of these two reports, the West's mass media started publishing reports speaking about signs of improvement in Iran-U.S. relations and they tried, in various reports and commentaries, to link this with the release of American hostages in Lebanon. Meanwhile, other circles in the United States tried to link the repayment of some of the debts owed to Iran and the hostages' issue.

However, Mr Nobari-Heyrani, representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Government, stated at the court dealing with Iran-U.S. claims in The Hague that release of the assets is the natural course in a solution to a range of claims between the two countries after the conclusion of the bank claims concerning the balance of Iran's assets in Account No 2 which should have been repaid to Iran; and this has nothing to do with the hostage issue.

We contacted Mr Eftekhar-Jahromi, the president's legal adviser and head of Iran's International Law Secretariat, about this. He also rejected the existence of any link between the repayment of debts owed to Iran and the American hostages, and said that this repayment is merely the implementation of one of the agreements concluded according to the Algeria communiques and on the basis of which $1.4 billion had been deposited in an account for the repayment to the creditor banks of the nonsyndicated claims by American banks. Under the agreements reached for the settlement of such bank debts, Iran's banking system also recovered its debts from American banks. He also described the process used in settling accounts and said:

[Eftekhar-Jahromi] After these accounts are settled, the balance of the said account is $810 million and with the arrangements made a few days ago between the two sides' representatives—Iran and the United States—at the International Court in The Hague, it was decided that $576 million be paid to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Central Bank, and that the remainder be paid in reparation for the deposit account in the name of the Algerian Central Bank and concerns the court. Of course, in these talks the United States has undertaken to pay $11.2 million for the settling of the accounts of several small cases.

[Unidentified correspondent] In relation to this, the U.S. President expressed hopes at a news conference on Tuesday that Iran consider the payment of this amount a sign of goodwill. However, our deputy foreign minister for Europe and America rejected any connection between the hostage issue and the repayment of Iran's loans and emphasized: If the United States wants to show its good will, it should unfreeze all of Iran's assets which it has illegally frozen for more than 10 years.

Editorial Assails New U.S. 'Pseudo-Law'

NC1311140389 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Nov 89 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "American Law!"]

[Text] The approval of a pseudo-law permitting the arrest of U.S. opponents and people sentenced by American courts in any part of the world should be considered to be among the most novel products of the bright American civilization!

People who have constantly condemned popular movements and revolutions of interference in the affairs of one country or another and have inflicted as many heavy blows as possible under the aegis of this world-wide propaganda on independent and newly born revolutions and movements are now openly doing what they have been secretly doing for years!

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Editorial

NC091121
31 Oct 89

[Editorial:
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[Text] On
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aire American lawmakers who are actually
peters or the representatives of the world's rich
e now blatantly approved a bill under which,
king, they grant their agents permission to
rder, or execute people in foreign countries.
o this law, people hostile toward the U.S.
t's interests and who are tried in absentia in
ourts can be abducted or arrested, wherever
, by the overt or covert agents of the United
nerica, and then tried!

d law is nothing but a law of the jungle or the
the fittest!" Had this law been imposed by
untry in the world, only God knows how the
paganda, political, and nonpolitical organs
reacted. But now many of the advocates of
le of non-intervention and the non-use of
world have fallen silent.

ill definitely be enforced for revolutionaries
r combatants struggling against arrogance
lism. This law is an overt weapon, an official
urder, kidnap, and actually annihilate people
uggling in the four corners of the world—in
, Latin America, Panama, Nicaragua, Leb-
, Libya, occupied Palestine, and South
r independence and freedom from colo-
aggression.

same people considered the religious decree
person named Salman Rushdie—millions of
ported this decree—to be against world and
laws. They supported someone who voiced
of insults against divine prophets and espe-
rophet of Islam, peace be upon him and his
using all their political, economic, security,
d cultural force in their support. They have
ered this plot against all the combatant and
alist people throughout the world and have
rmit for the murder, abduction, and annihi-
housands and millions of people throughout

not right to revere the anniversary of the
of the nest of spies and the unmasking of this
uring and cannibalistic giant?

Views Majlis 'Double-Urgency Motion'

0489 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian
p 2

"The Majlis—Center of the Nation's Pres-

e again the people's representatives in the
Majlis displayed their great and limitless
which stems from the divine jurisdiction of the
tion and the ideology of Iran. The approval of
-urgency motion against the U.S. terrorist
ned by more than 200 Majlis deputies during
open session, will rob the sleep from the eyes
ited States and the West and will refute the
plethora of analyses and interpretations of the foreign media based on the waning of the uncompromising and combatant spirit of the revolution against the United States.

The world will realize more than ever that Islamic Iran continues to be the greatest power that threatens the values and interests of the United States and the West, and this danger is becoming more and more serious and deeper every day.

The permission given to security forces by the U.S. Department of Justice and the approval of a new plan to legitimize U.S. terrorist actions on the part of the Senate, heads the list of U.S. ploys for exerting pressure on tyrannized nations and Islamic movements. However an important point that has been overlooked by the U.S. militarists is that in the current international atmosphere, all tensions and clashes with nations and popular forces will certainly be to the detriment of U.S. interests.

If we assume that the world should be made unsafe merely for the forces and resistance cells of the Hizballah, most of whom are unidentified, undoubtedly this insecurity will materialize most swiftly and certainly for the Americans and their other mercenaries and agents.

If the Americans entertain any doubts in this regard, let them begin....

ETTELA'AT Editorial Lauds Majlis Bill

NC1311110089 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian
2 Nov 89 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Majlis Bill: A Document of Pride and Grandeur"]

[Text] The historic and brave effort by the Majlis in approving a bill on confronting the U.S. Government's terrorist acts added yet another glorious document to the list of those on the future of the independence and freedom of the Iranian Majlis, nation, and government.

The special characteristic of this bill and this great step, like many of the anti-imperialist and anti-arrogant steps taken in our country's recent history and in our Islamic revolution, is its decisive and revolutionary defense of justice and of the stand on the oppression of the combatant Iranian nation and of other oppressed and colonialist-stricken nations of the world so that tomorrow no one can say that Iran started a useless confrontation! What we see and hear today should always be remembered so that the knowledge that the Americans were the first to approve a law on bullying tactics in the 20th century and took the first step, as in other cases, toward oppression and aggression will not be easily forgotten in the not too distant future.

At a time when the capitalists of the U.S. Senate resort to "force" and "money" to bribe their way through the world, and at a time when they approved a bill and sent it to their President by which the relevant officials

can—independently and by completely ignoring the sovereignty of governments and nations and others' laws and courts—arrest anyone they consider to be guilty and punish anyone on the basis of the logic and criteria of U.S. law (and actually the logic and political criteria of the hellish, interfering, and aggressive spying organization, the CIA) and say "this is what we are!" Should no cry of protest, condemnation, or retaliation arise from any country or parliament so that the Americans can see the natural reaction to their bullying tactics?

Should the voice of bravery and resistance in the world today be heard only in the Majlis? Is it only this revolutionary, Islamic, and independence-seeking Majlis that should, without fearing any power except divine power, officially and openly approve the natural, humane, and religious law on retaliating decisively and quickly, and respond to the divine call of "if you are attacked, retaliate?"

We want to congratulate the alert, free, and steadfast Majlis. If the words and deeds of Modarres were once the only words and deeds in the Majlis and when only a few—and that occasionally—dared to overtly support him, now the glorious spirit of the martyr Modarres can be found in hundreds of deputies.

Let the world, each continent, and each country that is considered by the superpowers to be their "area" and "base" and a place where the superpowers can brawl like drunken bullies and do whatever they please and mask these acts with law, justice, policy, democracy, civilization and human rights, know that there is at least one parliament and one system and one leader that dare to bravely stand up to and confront some of the advocates of struggle and independence and to resist the literate and modern-clad bullies of today and say: "No"!

If all or any of the national assemblies in other countries of the world also had done the same thing, America and Britain would have taken their wishes to their graves!

Editorial on 'Continued Struggle' Against U.S.

NC1311141989 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 4 Nov 89 pp 1, 9

[Editorial: "The Struggle Against America Is the Straight Line of the Islamic Revolution"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The anniversary of the occupation of the nest of spies by the Muslim students following the imam's line is a reminder of the epic that broke the Satan and its domination over oppressed nations. [passage omitted]

Arrogance had attached all its hopes to the fact that after the death of the imam, may his soul be sanctified, it will be able to regain a foothold. Not only did the nation not retreat one step, however, but it emphasized in its spirit and steadfastness in continuing the imam's path—the path of continued struggle against the Great Satan. [passage omitted]

It is noteworthy to see how, during the past few months, pro-Westerners started to announce their existence after the imam's death and, thinking that the time was right for them to express their views, made remarks which unfortunately were published by some respectable newspapers and were intended to turn attention away from the crimes perpetrated by the Great Satan. All of them, however, were strongly and decisively dealt with by the people.

The confrontation with arrogance and with the pro-Westerners is an inheritance left in the heart of the Iranian nation by the imam. Whoever moves contrary to this will be crushed by the huge wheels of the revolution.

One thing that should be carefully noted on the anniversary of the occupation of the nest of spies is the cultural plots by arrogance against the Islamic revolution. These plots are aimed at the youth and call for a decisive struggle against America by this alert generation, which should remain firm and steadfast in the ups and downs of this unequal struggle. Refraining from doing so will result in grave consequences.

Good measures by officials are also needed in order to keep the banner of struggle against arrogance hoisted. In addition to the fact that the nations of the world regard the Islamic revolution as a pattern to follow, the Hezbollah nation of Iran has proven that in the struggle against arrogance it is able to take praiseworthy steps. The people's oath of allegiance today to their leader stems from that same lofty spirit. The West, and especially world-devouring America, should know that the brave Iranian nation will continue the imam's path to annihilate arrogance from the world under the leadership of Ayatollah Khamene'i.

Editorial on Nation's 'Rage' Against U.S.

NC1311135189 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 5 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Rooted Rage"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Iranian nation expressed its rage and aversion against criminal America once again, and it pledged allegiance to the spirit of the martyrs and of the victims of American crimes to continue to stand steadfast in its fight against criminal American hegemony.

The rage and wrath of the Iranian nation against America is a rooted and logical rage. This is not a mere emotional approach to an issue but the outcome of the nation's logical assessment that America has been the root of all evil and corruption during the many decades of its diktat over this nation. [passage omitted]

The developments of the recent months and the spectacular popular ceremonies that were held yesterday clearly showed that the people's wrath against America continues. Even though it was the imam who with his shouts, directives, and decisive approach instilled new

spirit in the people to continue the struggle, those who were trained by him now nevertheless call on the people to confront America with the same wrath and anger.

The visit by Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution, to the grave of the Imam on 4 November was a meaningful act and shows that the leader of the revoluion continues on the Imam's path in his words and deeds and that he considers the struggle against American hegemonism to be one of the basic foundations of the revolutionary movement and one of the main requirements for continuing the revolution.

The system of the Islamic Republic stands, with all its might, on the path of confrontation with America and of crushing Washington's satanic plots. The dismantling of the American spying networks was one of the genuine examples of the comprehesive struggle against Washington's interfering policy. And the more America tries to interfere, the more it will be disgraced.

If Washington has been able to score some success in some countries by resorting to such means, experience has shown that such efforts by Washington in the country of the Islamic Revolution will boomerang and will lead to further consolidating the determination to fight against America. The slap the Majlis gave to America's face was totally unexpected by Washington's hegemonists. America never expected to receive such a logical and strong answer and to witness such spectacular scenes which speak of the fact that even in Iran after the imam, once again its leader, nation, government, Majlis, legislators, and everyone else confront America's hegemony in unison and raise their cry of "Death to America." This cry is deeply rooted in the entire Iranian nation and speaks of the Iranian nation's "rooted rage" against criminal America.

Combatant Clergy Society Issues 4 Nov Statement

NC1311191489 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Nov 89 p 2

[By the Political Service]

[Text] The Combatant Clergy Society of Tehran issued a statement about the 4 November anniversary. The text of the statement is as follows:

We are reminded on 4 November of the unprecedented bravery of the Islamic ummah and how the hostile and despicable enemy was brought to its knees. Even though 4 November is just a day, it is nevertheless a day filled with virtue and perfection. The 1964 exiling of the imam of the ummah, may his soul be sanctified, the martyrdom of the children and students of our Islamic homeland Iran, and the occupation of the nest of spies of the great Satan America all are commemorated on this day. Even though these incidents did not take place at the same time, they nevertheless had one common objective: to elevate the bright teachings of Islam and annihilate world blasphemy led by criminal America. The Muslim and combatant nation of Iran started its struggle and revolution by imitating the saints and imams to achieve the rule of dear Islam and annihilate the world's arrogant powers; it is determined to continue this struggle until Islam's teachings are fulfilled in various aspects of life and until it brings the puppet and arrogant powers of the world, led by hegemonistic America, to their knees. It is necessary, therefore, on this day that we remember the lofty remarks of our imam who said: "America cannot do anything." The Combatant Clergy Society of Tehran calls on all officials and on all domestic and foreign Islamic politicians to continue, as in the past, under the prophet-like leadership of the guardian of the cause of the Muslims of the world and the leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khamene'i, on the path of struggle with world blasphemy led by criminal America and to know that the only way we can make Islam materialize in all countries is by bringing the satanic powers to their knees.

USSR Engineering Delegation Arrives for Talks

LD0911173189 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA—Soviet Deputy Minister of Heavy Power and Transport-Machine Building, H.W. Gastik, arrived here Thursday heading an economic-technical delegation.

Deputy ministers of instrument-making, means of automation and control system, electronic industry and manufacture of means of communication equipment are accompanying Gastik.

Soviet Minister of heavy power and transport-machine building, Vladimir M. Velichko, is to arrive here next week to follow up the talks and finalise negotiations.

The talks to start Saturday will centre on reciprocal cooperation in manufacturing and supply of heavy machinery, power station equipment and instruments.

The Soviet team's visit falls within the framework of a series of agreements reached by the two countries on economic and commercial cooperation until the year 2000. Officials of the two sides will draw up a cooperation protocol for the next year.

During President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Moscow visit last June, the two countries concluded an agreement putting at dlrs 6 bn the volume of trade exchanges for the next decade.

As per the accord, the Soviet Union wil help Iran in the fields of heavy industries, energy, irrigation and road building, in return for Iranian natural gas imports.

Talks Held With Industries Official

LD1111103189 Teran IRNA in English 1017 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA—The visiting Soviet Deputy Heavy Power and Transport Machine Building

Minister H.W. Gastik and Iran's Deputy Heavy Industries Minister Mohsen Safa'i Farahani started their first round of talks here Saturday [11 November].

The two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation in the field of energy, wagon manufacturing and casting industries.

During the talks, eight expert committees were assigned to make a survey over subjects of mutual agreement and prepare a protocol to be signed by the ministers of the two countries.

Gastik arrived here at the head of an eco-technical delegation Thursday [9 November] and is scheduled to visit a number of Iranian machine and wagon manufacturing factories during his stay.

Railcar Export Contract Signed

LD1311162589 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Arak, Nov. 13, IRNA—A contract for exporting train cars to the Soviet Union by Pars Wagon Plant is to be signed by Soviet Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Machine Building Vadimir M. Velichko due to arrive here next week.

To this end, Velichko's deputy, H.W. Gastik, now here at the head of an economic delegation to discuss the details of the contract, today inspected various sections of the Pars Wagon Plant and held talks with its managers.

The Tehran-Moscow ties entered a new stage last June when President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani who was then serving as the Majlis speaker paid an official visit to Moscow. During Rafsanjani's visit, the two countries signed a series of agreements for long-term economic and industrial cooperation until the year 2,000.

Soviet Deputy Minister Discusses Railway Transport

LD1211181389 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—Visiting Soviet Deputy Minister of Railways Nikiforov Sunday called for increased transportation of goods by railroad via the Jolfa border post, in a meeting with Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport Sadeq Afshar.

Nikiforov referring to the long-term Tehran-Moscow protocol, also laid emphasis on technical cooperation between the two countries' railways including the meeting of Iran's railway needs.

In response, Afshar who is also managing director of Iran's state railways announced readiness for studying new grounds for technical cooperation.

It was decided that expert delegations from Iranian railways visit the Soviet Union's industrial centres to become familiar with the grounds for mutual cooperation. Nikiforov accompanied by several other officials arrived here Thursday.

Cargo Trucks To Transit USSR

LD1311152689 Tehran IRNA in English 1340 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA—Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport in charge of Surface Transport Ahmad Madani said here today that in the wake of agreements between Iran and the Soviet Union Iranian cargo trucks will shortly cross the Iranian border town of Astara to Baku in the Soviet Union.

He said Europe-bound cargo from Iran will pass through the Soviet Union and the Black Sea. He also said a large terminal for cargo trucks is being built near the city of Saveh, south west of Tehran, with a total investment of at least two billion rials (dlrs. 27.4 mn) by the Payaneh Company, a subsidiary of the Roads and Transport Ministry. Another 15 terminals are also scheduled to be built in the seats of provinces with an allocation of at least 25 billion rials (342.4 mn).

Speaking in an exclusive interview with IRNA, the Roads and Transport Ministry official said that during the next five-year development plan the transportation system in 29 transportation departments throughout the provinces will be computerized for exchange of information.

For the time being Tehran and Mashhad have computerized transportation terminals and by the end of next march another ten provinces will have computerized transportation system, he said.

There are now 200,000 road transportation vehicles which carry about 150 million tons of goods to and from 572 points in Iran. The ministry official added that from now on bus companies for inter-city travels will have to adhere to policies and standards set forth by the Roads and Transport Ministry.

Madani said his ministry has plans for encouraging bus companies in Iran to establish ticketting offices in various locations in each of the large cities which project, he hoped, would materialize next year.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 13 November in a similar report carries an interview with Madani in which he notes that the 5-year plan also provides for another 2,000 passenger-carrying vehicles to ease transportation problems. On transit of goods through Soviet territory he says: "There are two plans, a long term plan of sending goods to Europe via the USSR transit routes; and a short and medium-term plan to transit goods via railways from Jolfa; that is, trucks are transported by railways and after crossing the Black Sea they arrive in Europe. And another method will be driving from Iran's Astara to Baku, which will begin soon, God willing."]

UNIIMOG Commander Inspects Cease-Fire Lines

LD1211072189 Tehran IRNA in English 0715 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov. 12, IRNA—Commander of the United Nations Iran Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) Brigadier General Pertage Kallstrom inspected ceasefire lines in the southern border regions over the last three days.

During his inspection General Kallstrom thanked Iranian commanders for their effective and fruitfull cooperation with UNIIMOG forces.

He also discussed issues relevant to the UNIIMOG forces in meetings with the Iranian commanders. Kallstrom returned to Tehran Saturday [11 November] afternoon.

UNIIMOG comprises 350 soldiers from 26 countries who are observing the ceasefire lines since August 9, 1988. The UNIIMOG mission was extended by the United Nations recently.

UN Envoy Stresses Gulf Countries' Cooperation

LD0811120689 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA—Iran's permanent representative to the U.N. Kamal Kharrazi described cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Persian Gulf states as an important factor in security of the region.

Kharrazi, in a recent interview with the evening daily ETTELA'AT, printed in paper's Tuesday issue, said that such cooperation could not be achieved within the Persian Gulf Security Council (PGCC). "Because", he stressed "the council has been formed with its own objectives and special structure."

He further added, "what is important for us under the present circumstances and in future, is the security of the region which could be achieved through various mechanisms and methods."

Regional countries, Kharrazi recommended, should all pay attention to the security of the region in future and should abandon arguing over issues which may disturb its tranquility.

"Obviously the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to cooperate with the Persian Gulf states within this framework", Kharrazi said expressing the hope that Iran would reach agreements with all of these countries in areas of common interests.

On future ties with the West and Iran's clear stance vis-a-vis the U.S., the Iranian official said, if countries with which Iran had severed ties change their hostile strategy, there would be no problem on the way of establishment of ties.

"We did not have extensive relations with the Soviet Union before, but after the reform in Soviet policy (either in domestic affairs or in ideological issues), the way was paved for upgrading of bilateral ties and in fact an strategic change has taken place," Kharrazi said.

As for relations with the U..S, he said releasing Iranian assets would be considered "a good-will gesture" adding that steady signs should be witnessed in future to prove a real and fundamental change in American attitude.

Kharrazi described establishment of ties with these countries as a difficult task. Because he said these governments which for years have been plotting against Iran and had backed Iraq in its war against Iran could not change their position overnight and single gesture of good-will would not be sufficient.

On U.N. Security Council's failure to press Iraq to implement the Resolution 598, Kharrazi said that interests of the big powers necessitated prolongation of the present no-war-no-peace status.

More on the same issue he said, some members of the Security Council including the U.S. and Britain which had a hostile attitude towards Iran encouraged Iraq to maintain the present status and avoid implementation of the resolution.

By hindering the peace talks and preventing implementation of the resolution in its totality which postpones exchange of POWS, he said, "in fact they (Iraqis) do not intend to solve the humanitarian issue of POWS, but rather try to delay execution of the resolution and downgrade the secretary general's role."

Further on Visit of UN Special Envoy Eliasson

Visits Esfahan 9-10 Nov

NC1111065689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Jan Eliasson, special envoy for the UN secretary general, arrived in Esfahan Thursday night with his delegation. Eliasson has come to Iran to hold talks with our officials on ways to promote the implementation plan for UN Resolution 598.

The Central News Unit reports that he visited Esfahan's historic monuments—Imam Square, Chehel Sotun ["40 columns"—name of 16th century palace], and the Armenian Church, as well as some of the historic monuments that were bombed during the imposed war.

Meets With Velayati

LD1111181189 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told the U.N. chief's special envoy Jan

Eliasson here Saturday that the unconditional enforcement [of] Security Council Resolution 598 was the only way of achieving peace in the Iraqi conflict.

'Our determination to see peace is certain,' Velayati made it clear during his second round of talks with Eliasson, who for the past few days has been shuttling between Tehran and Baghdad.

Eliasson, hailing Iran's stance on implementation of Resolution 598, said the aim of his visit was to facilitate enforcement of the resolution.

The U.N. chief's envoy arrived here from Baghdad on November 8 on a tour aimed at breaking the Iraqi regime's deadlock in the U.N.-mediated peace talks.

Editorial on Peace Talks

NC1011121189 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 Nov 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Lynchpin to Peace Talks"]

[Text] Jan Eliasson, the U.N. chief's special envoy held his first round of talks with Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati yesterday and later with President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to give him a message from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar briefing the minister on his negotiations with the Iraqi officials whom he had met earlier. Eliasson reiterated the need for the full implementation of Resolution 598.

But why indeed has the world body's resolution been bogged down?

A lack of genuine inclination among Security Council's permanent members to get the resolution implemented will have to be taken into account as one of the major factors responsible for the nonprogress of the talks.

It may be expressly said that at least some of the five permanent members of the world body are not as dissatisfied as one naturally expects them to be with the no-war-no-peace situation in this part of the world. It is in such an uncertainty-infested situation fraught with fear and anxiety that arms can sell like hot cakes. The arms sales will not only involve Iran and Iraq but the whole region. And who will catch fish in these troubled waters? The West and all major arms producers and dealers no doubt.

The volume of U.S. trade exchanges with Iraq has reached $2.6 billion showing an increase of $1.6 billion as compared with the previous year. This testifies to one thing: Washington is, up to its eyeballs, investing to secure and develop its strategic interests in the region and particularly in Iraq. The investment is also cognizant of the consideration that the U.S. is now well capable to exploit Baghdad's politico-military potentials along its own designs. The military support extended to the illegal government of Michel 'Awn in Lebanon has, perhaps, to be seen as part of the undertable deals Washington has cut with Baghdad.

Another snag on the way for the talks to succeed is Iraq's irrational claim of sovereignty over the Arvand River. One thing is certain. Iraq's touting over its so-called 'unbreachable sovereignty' over the water way is mainly political in nature before being a territorial one.

In other words, Baghdad, by clinging to such alibis, is only trying to justify why it involved itself in a fruitless eight-year war. Winning public opinion and domestic consumption is the primary target for Baghdad.

Amidst such a hodge-podge of false motives and mischievous intentions it is rather naive to expect the Iran-Iraq peace talks to make more than a few placid headlines in newspapers. In other words it is being too simplistic to expect the negotiations to succeed against such a backdrop. But hopes for a lasting peace cannot be slashed altogether. A logical approach to the issue, especially on the part of Iraq and the Security Council, is perhaps the lynchpin to the regional peace.

As the peace efforts are being pursued by Eliasson in Tehran, just a few hundred kilometers away the Iranian and Iraqi football teams are facing one another, this time in a sports arena. Such confrontation can be looked upon as signs of interest from both sides in peace.

RESALAT on Eliasson Mission

NC1011173989 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 1 Nov 89 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The Latest Mission of Jan Eliasson and the Responsibility of the United Nations"]

[Excerpts] Even though 8 months have elapsed since the last round of talks was held between Iran and Iraq, no new practical mechanism has yet been proposed by [UN Secretary General] Perez de Cuellar and the UN Security Council.

This is the state of affairs 14 months after the acceptance of the cease-fire. Only half of the first clause, that is a cease- fire, has been implemented so far. The 8-month haitus has created numerous ambiguities. In these 8 months, the subject of the peace talks seemed to have been completely forgotten. Every once in a while an attempt was made to wipe off the dust by means of a baseless and lackluster interview from the UN secretary general or his envoy. [passage omitted]

The UN secretary general's inability to present a plan based on the substance of Resolution 598 is tantamount to a setback to the prestige of the UN Security Council members. If the Security Council is unsuccessful in making Iraq accept Resolution 598, then there is no guarantee that its later resolutions will be accepted or implemented in other parts of the world.

Iraq's attitude, right from the time the resolution was accepted, has been to split up the resolution's clauses and substance. This attitude clearly indicates Iraq's reluctance to accept and implement Resolution 598 and its

intention to refrain from becoming involved in circumstances in which it would be forced to accept the reality about the aggression it committed against Iran.

Now, after 8 months, the special UN emissary has embarked on a 3-week mission to pave the way to facilitate a new round of talks. Mr Perez de Cuellar does not seem to have any proposals up his sleeve in this round of talks. [UN special envoy] Eliasson has also stated clearly that he is here only to bring closer the positions of the two sides; however, it needs to be clarified whether or not Eliasson has coordinated with the UN Security Council members before beginning his mission. It needs to be clarified what new policy or program Eliasson wishes to follow now that he has not followed before.

With the passage of time and the prolonged interval in the peace talks, it appears that because he is at a distance from the two sides involved, Perez de Cuellar himself seems to have lost the necessary sensitivity toward implementing Resolution 598.

If Eliasson's mission does not culminate in Iraq's retreat from its unlawful position concerning its presence on occupied Iranian territory and its claims to ownership of the Arvand River, thus throwing the substance of the clauses of Resolution 598 into disarray and following an ambiguous and multilateral policy, not only will there be little hope regarding the UN's responsibility in implementing the aspirations of nations, but the UN secretary general's lassitude and distance from a continuous followup of the peace talks will only increase. This factor is one of the most important impediments to resolving the Middle East crisis and establishing stability in this crucial region of the world.

The UN Security Council should realize its momentous responsibility for a concerted and determined followup to implementing Resolution 598, which it accepted after the resolution was passed. In the present circumstances, if clashes erupted or tension surfaced in any part of the Persian Gulf, and these would certainly stem from Iraq's repeated hedging and stalling the progress of the Resolution 598, every individual member of the UN Security Council and the secretary general himself would be humiliated in the view of international public opinion. [passage omitted]

Paper Condemns GCC Resolution on Shatt al-'Arab

LD1211070489 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—The TEHRAN TIMES Sunday [12 November] urged members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) to "think twice before playing into the arms of the bullying regime in Baghdad."

In its editorial, the English daily criticised the resolution of a recent PGCC information ministers meeting in Muscat which made reference to what they termed as "historical rights of Iraq" over the Arvand River [Shatt al-'Arab].

Referring to the presence in the meeting of an Iraqi information minister whose country is not a PGCC member, the daily said, "As such it stands to logic to think that the wording of the resolution has been arranged under the Iraqi pressure."

The daily expressed regret that such statements would "harm the present improving state of their relations with Iran".

"If tiny governments which lack in military might deliberately trample upon international rights and undermine an international agreement (Algiers' treaty) registered at and sponsored by the United Nations, what guarantee exists that Iraq will not raise territorial claims against them in the future," suggested the editorial.

The daily advised the PGCC members to "be cognizant of their obligation in safeguarding international rights".

UNESCO Refuses To Rename Persian Gulf

LD1111190989 Tehran IRNA in English 1836 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA—A move by certain Arab states to use the forged name "Arab" for the Persian Gulf has been turned down by the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Federico Mayor.

"The Persian Gulf is an internationally-recognized name," Mayor wrote in his note in response to the request, put forth by some Arab delegations attending the 25th UNESCO general session in Paris.

Mayor also noted that according to the U.N. Charter, UNESCO will only use the name "Persian Gulf" for the waterway dividing the Iranian plateau from the Arabian Peninsula.

Since time immemorial the waterway has been known as the Persian Gulf.

Ptolemy, the Greek-Egyptian scientist used the term "Persian" in his writings over 2 millenia ago, while in the Middle Ages famous Muslim Arabs like Al-Idrisi the geographer, and Ibn-Batuta the traveller have also referred to it as "Persian."

Even the said Arab delegations who made the provocative move at the UNESCO session have read it as "Persian Gulf" in their school text books.

Larijani Comments on Ties With Turkey, Pakistan

LD0911191189 Tehran IRNA in English 1714 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA—Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to each other through various links

which have roots in the culture and religion of the people of these countries, said the afternoon daily ETTELA'AT today.

The article titled "Tripartite Cooperation and Future of the Region" further stressed that "without doubt cooperation and understanding could play an outstanding role in the economic growth, and independence of the three Muslim states." The three countries have grouped together to form the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

"The tripartite economic cooperation can count on a 200-million client market and enjoys the membership of a country rich in natural resources—Iran," it added.

However, despite its "extraordinary importance," the ECO has so far failed to render successful results, commented the writer, a former Foreign Ministry official, Mohammad Javad Larijani.

He cited two reasons for this failure: first, ambiguity of the importance of regional cooperation for the three member states, and second, Turkey's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

"The Islamic Republic, in spite of the status quo, has maintained its relations with Turkey at an excellent level which is an indication to its foresightedness and the importance it attaches to such bilateral ties," the writer who once served as Foreign Ministry Deputy for European-American affairs added.

The reality is that Turkey will always remain Islamic and the ties of religion and culture which binds the two nations together are much more powerful than the temporary troubles, believed Larijani.

He thought the U.S. was playing "an active role" in hindering the tripartite cooperation, as part of its schemes to drive a wedge between Islamic Iran and the regional states.

"Washington dislikes the idea of the tripartite cooperation assuming seriousness, to the extent that it takes up political issues and even security of the region," the article noted.

Larijani called on ECO to expand its activities, and in his opinion, tripartite cooperation should first be revitalised at the present level, and later on expand to include other significant regional issues.

TEHRAN TIMES on Relations With Pakistan

TEHRAN TIMES in English 5 Nov 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Benazir Win, a Victory for Democracy"]

[Text] Pakistani Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto's winning a vote of confidence has been taken by observers here as a victory for democracy.

Everyone has his or her points of weakness as well as strength. So does Mrs. Bhutto. But one thing is sure; she has been trying to set democratic norms back in motion in her country. This should be lauded and as such Tehran is pleased that the Pakistani Parliament has renewed its confidence in the prime minister.

Mrs. Bhutto however is not still on solid ground and will perhaps have to take up new challenges before she manages to put her house in order and get it under full control.

Some political circles here believe the subversion plan against her government through a no-confidence parliamentary vote was indeed no less than a foreign-sponsored plot, the green light for which had come from the U.S. Islamabad embassy.

Apparently the power brokers in Washington hold different views on the U.S. policy towards Pakistan. While some believe in supporting Bhutto's "guided democracy", others wish to help bring to power the opposition mainly formed by followers of the late General Zia-ul Haq.

For a fact however the events of the past year in Pakistan all testify to one thing: positive steps have been taken to give the Pakistani people a greater say in determining the fate of their country.

For its part Tehran is pleased over Mrs. Bhutto's winning a vote of confidence although some quarters might be trying to aggrandise certain points of differences that might exist between the two capitals over some socio-cultural issues. Criticism raised over some of Mrs. Bhutto's views—regardless of whether they hold water or not—should not come into play as far as the two nations' relations are concerned. The reason for this lies in the fact that the two countries share mainly common views on important issues relating to their national security and the region, tending to forge very strong and cordial ties, not affected by matters of lesser significance.

Meanwhile it is reported that Mrs. Bhutto may visit the Iranian capital in the near future. This, if realized, will be the first official tour of Tehran by Mrs. Bhutto. The scope of the talks are reported to be very vast and the prime minister will negotiate with all the top officials of the Islamic Republic on mutual as well as regional issues.

Among important issues which will certainly figure in negotiations between the two capitals, one is their position vis-a-vis the future of Afghanistan. Some observers hold that the bone of contention over Afghanistan between the two governments is rather too strong to be broken at this point. Yet given the fact that Iran and Pakistan have always managed one way or another to settle their problems in a most logical way particularly when it comes to regional issues, it is then quite likely that they find a way out of the Afghanistan problem if Mrs. Bhutto's visit to Tehran pushes true in the near future.

Editorial Assesses Present Situation in Lebanon

NC1011120389 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 4 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] A great many discussions have been generated on the outcome of the decisions arrived at the al-Ta'if conference after days of meetings. Several countries and the five members of the Security Council of the UN have urged the parties to the Lebanese conflict to accept the final terms. The Saudis have gone all out to ensure that the conference came out a success. But hasn't it?

The Saudis perhaps knew how tricky a game it was to attempt to solve issues that have eluded solution for years now and were no doubt aware that they would have to tread a wary path through the conflicting interpretations of justice by the various parties involved. Nevertheless Saudi Arabia seems happy at the overall results and would like to see them work.

But one cannot be too sure that all groups are as optimistic about the success of the talks as the Saudis. Walid Junblatt's Druze party and the Amal Movement led by Nabih Birri have accepted it conditionally. But Lebanese Christian Army leaders Michel 'Awn has stuck fast to his demand that Syrian forces should quit Lebanon before he relaxes. By the look of things the situation is not finally determined and anything can happen.

Today's Lebanese parliamentary sessions will tell a lot and show how the different groups are going to react to the new moves. Even a president being elected is no indication of finality because the sectarian divides in the Paliament haunt the chance of any future hope of peace and reconciliation.

Violence detestable though it waits to erupt as the armed groups not all happy with the terms of the al-Ta'if Accord are waiting for the very first opportunities to derive satisfaction from shooting off. [sentence as published] How they react can make a great deal of difference to future peace, or to interminable war.

The al-Ta'if Accord however was opposed here in Iran because it did not provide a due share of power to the majority Muslims community in that country. The Muslims according to informed sources comprise 75 percent of the peoples of Lebanon.

Today will be crucial for Lebanon. Today one can test the desire and the will of the Lebanese parliamentarians and hence of the people they represent for peace. What is needed is a good, reasonable, amicable and harmonious government that can deliver peace to the long-suffering Lebanese people and provide the rights that are due to the Muslims.

Australian Foreign Minister Holds Talks

LD1011095689 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA—Foreign Ministry Director General of the Political Affairs Department Jalal Sadatiyan Thursday conferred with visiting Australian Minister Gareth J. Evans. The two officials reviewed prospects for promoting Iran-Australia relations and the situation in the Middle East.

Ahmad Khomeyni, Rowhani Named to Security Council

LD1311164289 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic revolution, in two separate edicts, appointed Hojaj-e Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and Haj Sheykh Hasan Rowhani as his representatives on the Supreme National Security Council. The text of the edict of the leader of the Islamic revolution to Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni is as follows:

In His exalted name. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, may your blessings continue. In accordance with article 176 of the Constitution, in view of Your Excellency's experience and awareness of the state issues and your outstanding qualities, which had attracted the attention of our late great leader—his holiness Imam Khomeyni, may his soul be sanctified—to you, I appoint Your Excellency as my representative on the Supreme National Security Council for a period of 3 years. It is expected that through active participation on the council and consultations with me, you will assist in the progress of that council's significant missions. I beseech Almighty God to grant you success.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i

[Dated] 13 November 89

The text of the edict of the leader of the Islamic revolution to Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Sheykh Hasan Rowhani is as follows:

In his exalted name. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Sheykh Hasan Rowhani, may your blessings continue. In accordance with Article 176 of the Constitution and in view of your long experience and valuable knowledge of the country's defense issues, I appoint Your Excellency as my representative on the Supreme National Security Council for a period of 3 years. It is expected that by actively participating on that council and by consulting me you will assist in the progress of the council's significant missions. I beseech Almighty God to grant you success.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i

[Dated] 13 November 89

Yazdi Appoints 2 Officials To Head Organizations

NC1411080289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi, head of the Judiciary, issued two separate directives appointing Dr Hasan Towfiqi as head of the National Legal Medical Association and Mr Seyyed Reza Zavvare'i as head of the National Document and Property Registration Organization.

In these directives, Yazdi asked Towfiqi and Zavvare'i to abide by the shari'a norms and Islamic injunctions in all departments, pay attention to laws and regulations, and utilize the services of religious and dedicated individuals for the progress of their respective organizations.

Commerce Minister Cited on Currency Plan

LD0811210889 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov., Nov. 8 IRNA—The government is to announce fixed competitive rates for foreign currencies for a limited period of time next week, commerce minister announced here today.

'Abdol Hoseyn Vahaji speaking to reporters said, since the new currency plan went into effect last month, dlrs 1.2 billion of the idle capital lying with the public sector has been funneled towards imports of various goods, of which dlrs 500 mn worth has already entered the country.

"Some rials 600 bn (dlrs 8 bn) more of idle public capital is expected to be absorbed by the end of the current calendar year (ending March 20, 1990)," he added.

Vahaji said, presently 80 cargo ships are berthed at the country's ports, and are off-loading such basic items as rice, wheat, sugar, meat, corn, tea and chemical fertilizers. He disclosed that 10 million tons of basic items were purchased from abroad, 60 percent of which have already reached Iran, and the rest is to arrive by the end of the current year.

On the shortage and price rise of certain cereals, Vahaji held this year's drought responsible for the issue. However, cereals worth millions of dollars have been purchased from abroad and are soon expected to reach the country.

The minister also foresaw dlrs one billion earnings from the export of non-oil items by the end of the current year, and said the figure is expected to rise to 3.5 bn per annum during the 5-year plan.

Views Foreign Exchange Policies

NC1011080689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Interview with Nurbakhsh, minister of economic affairs and finance; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Nurbakhsh, when will the stable competitive rates for foreign exchange be announced and what will the rates be?

[Nurbakhsh] The Central Bank and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance definitely want to be able to do something so that the production and export activities can continue to expand. This does not mean that we will reach a stable rate in foreign exchange; however, we will use various means to give a clear picture to the producers and exporters of the foreign exchange rates situation so that they can regulate their operations on this basis.

There are various means in the international monetary market, such as the (?consumer) market and so on, by which exporters and producers can predict what will happen in the coming months in the foreign exchange market and use this information as a basis to regulate their operations. At any rate, we are interested in a foreign exchange situation that will encourage traditional economic activities in production and exports.

[Correspondent] Even though the banks are implementing the plan for competitive foreign exchange, we have witnessed a rise in foreign exchange rates on the free market. What is the reason for this?

[Nurbakhsh] You should not consider and announce this as an increase in foreign exchange rates. In view of changes in foreign exchange rates in the past, sometimes it was the middlemen involved in the free market who intensified their activities and thus artificially caused rates to increase or drop. Yesterday and today we witnessed a strong status quo in the foreign exchange market, but we do not consider this as an increase in the true value of foreign exchange rates. The true process is what is usually stated by the Central Bank.

[Correspondent] Will this process continue?

[Nurbakhsh] Yes.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Nurbakhsh] You are welcome.

Interior Minister on Majlis Midterm Elections

NC1211063489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] Registration of candidates for the Majlis elections will begin on 15 November in Tehran, Kerman, Kuhdasht, Kashan, Karaj, and Kordkuy.

Interior Minister Mr Nuri spoke to our correspondent about the midterm elections for the third session of the Majlis. We invite you to listen to his remarks:

[Begin Nuri recording] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. The Majlis now has 261 deputies instead of the 270 it should have. Four of the empty seats are from Tehran. President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and three of his ministers—Dr Mo'in, Mr Nurbakhsh, and Mr Kamali—

left the Majlis. One deputy from Kerman died. The elections in Kuhdasht were canceled. Mr Mahluji from Kashan is a member of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's cabinet. The deputy from Karaj resigned and the deputy from Kordkuy did not receive a vote of confidence from the Majlis. These are the nine empty seats in the Majlis.

The elections are scheduled to take place on 15 December. We do not foresee any problems as far as the midterm elections are concerned. Activities for the elections will begin on 15 November. Registration for all candidates who want to participate in the elections in one of these constituencies will open on 15 November and close on 21 November.

We hope that, God willing, on 15 December the nine deputies needed by the Majlis will be elected. God willing. [end recording]

Elections Scheduled for 15 Dec

LD1411102389 Tehran IRNA in English 0910 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 14, IRNA—Majlis by-elections will be held on Friday December 15 to fill vacant places for six constituencies, announced the Interior Ministry Tuesday.

Elections will be held in Tehran, Karaj (west of here), Kashan, Kerman, Kordkuy and Torkaman (in Mazandaran Province), and Kuhdasht and Dore-Chegini (in Lorestan Province).

In a statement, the ministry added that candidates should personally register at the governorates of the said constituencies between November 15 and 21.

The third round of the Majlis inaugurated on May 28, 1988 and each term takes four years.

'Hectic' Activities Noticed

NC1011114889 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 Nov 89 pp 1, 5

[City Desk report: "Hectic Activity Ahead of Majlis By-Election"]

[Text] Tehran—Hectic activities are being noticed these days in political circles of the capital in preparation for by-elections to be held in mid-December.

Several names of candidates have surfaced but no political faction is ready to confirm or deny these names being mentioned in the political circles of the capital.

These names included former Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, former Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami, former Education Minister Seyyedreza Akrami and former Labor Minister Abolqasem Sarhaddizadeh.

Other names which are mentioned as possible candidates for the by-election from the Tehran constituency include Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo
Kermani, Mrs Maryam Be
deputy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo
religious preacher and head
Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohieddin
deputy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Moj
Majlis deputy and former
phone Minister Morteza Nab

A total of four seats are vacan
uency. One seat is vacant
Rafsanjani resigned from th
presidency on August 16.

Hoseyn Kamali resigned as h
labor in the Rafsanjani cabin
minister of culture and high
Nurbakhsh, minister of econ

M. Firuzi, a political comm
Tehran constituency had b
parliamentary elections in I

He said that the parliamentar
Iran after the success of the C
1906 when the entire natio
system in Iran.

"So far the Majlis or Parlia
terms during the monarchia
of the Islamic Majlis is current
the Tehran constituency a
throughout the parliamentar

"Well, first of all it has the
then Tehran being a capital
activity and this has had its
Firuzi said.

According to Firuzi, the mic
important because they w
demise of the late Imam wh

Another reason, according
political activities started b
[Combatant Clergymen] le
ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi. T
received permission to con
the Interior Ministry.

The observers here believ
definitely field its candidat

Another 'Ulema group is
batant Clerical group] led
Mehdavi-Kani who was al
period.

According to various obse
cially nominate candidates
for certain would-be M
talking to the TEHRAN
tence as published]

ammad 'Ali Movahhedi-
ruzi, two times Majlis
hsen Qara'ati, a famous
f the Literacy Campaign,
Anvari, two times Majlis
hed- Shabastari, one time
ost, Telegraph and Tele-
vi.

t from the Tehran constit-
because Akbar Hashemi-
Majlis and took over the

was appointed minister of
t. Mostafa Mo'in became
er education and Mohsen
mic affairs.

mentator believes that the
en important all along in
beginning from 1906.

system was established in
onstitutional Revolution in
n rose against a despotic

ment has been through 24
system and the third term
tly on," Firuzi said, adding
ways remained important
y system in Iran.

rgest numbers of seats and
as been a center of political
mpact across the country,"

term elections this time are
e being held after the sad
passed away on June 3.

to him, is the full-fledged
the Ruhaniyun-e Mobarez
by Majlis Speaker Hojjat
is organization has already
uct political activities from

that this organization will
for the mid-term elections.

uhaniyat-e Mobarez [Com-
elder statesman Ayatollah
prime minister for a short

ers this group will not offi-
it may announce its support
lis deputies,' an observer
IMES said yesterday. [sen-

Five more seats in the Majlis are vacant. They are Kerman, Kerman Province, Kashan, Esfahan Province, Torkaman, Mazandaran Province, Kuhdasht, Lorestan Province and Karaj, Tehran Province.

The by-elections will be held on December 15.

New Telecommunications Technology Planned

NC0911084389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] As part of the country's 5-year economic development plan, 1,000 billion rials will be invested in the country's telecommunications network and more than 120,000 intercity channels will be created,covering almost 4,000 villages.

The Central News Unit reports that Mr Naraghi, director general of the Telecommunications Company of Iran, who had gone to Semnan, said that 1,000 billion rials—$3.4 billion—will be foreign exchange credits and added: The use of new technology such as the digital system instead of the (?LI) system, fiber optics, and Iran's independent satellite have also been envisaged.

He stated that since the beginning of the current [Iranian] year [year beginning 21 March 1989], about 100,000 telephone numbers have been given to subscribers and this number will increase to about 200,000 by the end of the current [Iranian] year.

2 Killed in Demonstration Against High Prices

LD0911202689 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iranian Toilers in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] According to reports which have reached us, huge demonstrations were staged last Thursday, against the regime in south Tehran. During the demonstrations, people verbally protested against high prices and the shortage of public necessities.

The regime's guards attacked the demonstrators and as a result a number of people were killed, injured, or arrested. The names of the two killed are Masha'allah Kashani and Mohammad Rajabzadeh.

So far the regime's public media, despite the extensive reflections of the news in some foreign press, have refrained from announcing the news or giving their version of events.

'Terrorist' Group Issues Ultimatum to Opponents

LD0911204389 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Toilers in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Dear compatriots, following the repeated and organized terrorizing of a number of the regime's political opponents outside the country, recently a terrorist grouplet called the Associates of the Lord of the Age [lord of the age refers to the 12th Shiite imam who is believed to be alive and in hiding] has published an announcement in the periodical PEYVAND. First of all, we will tell you about its contents so that you can identify the ugly face of the official terrorism in the Islamic Republic.

The announcement, which was written in an insulting tone using nasty words, shows that the regime has organized a number of people from the most backward strata of society to serve the regime in its terrorist goals outside the country.

It is obvious from the contents of the anouncement that the ruling despots are seeking not to confine the chase, torture, execution, and terrorization of their political opponents, not only inside prisons, but also across the borders of the country.

The terrorizing of Dr. 'Abdol Rahman Qasemlu [Kurdish democratic party leader assassinated in 1989] and his companions are among the latest examples of this vile policy. These vindictive actions are, above all, a sign of the regime's extreme fear of the progressive and freedom-seeking forces of our society.

The fruitless solution, the physical elimination of the opponents, is a grave that the heads of the regime dig deeper and deeper with each of their terrorist actions.

We will read the text of the announcement of the the Associates of the Lord of the Age so that you the listeners may become more familiar with the terrorist policies of the regime:

In the name of the Almighty.

To the antipatriotic criminals. With God's assistance, and seeking help from the lord of the age and his hidden support, another stage in the campaign against the antirevolutionaries has begun. Now you, the ones who are betraying your own country and think that you can get away from the hands of the Islamic revolution of Iran and from the sharp blade of revolutionary Islam, you will be greatly disappointed. Sooner or later, you will be punished for your shameful actions.

Now that the war between Iran and Iraq has stopped, with God's assistance, our hands and thoughts are free to deal with domestic antirevolutionaries, and because we are free from the problems of war, we will deal with the ones who have betrayed their country and are on the run.

You, the ones who have betrayed the fatherland, know well that your comrades and friends who have betrayed their country have been punished for their actions and we will send them to the land of annihilation. In a while it will be your turn and the turn of your kind. Do you think you can escape from the hands of Islamic justice?

With this letter, it is better that you return voluntarily to Iran; otherwise, we have your addresses and your particulars and we will take you back to Iran handcuffed, in a way that would be difficult for you to imagine.

This ultimatum is for you and your kind.
[Signed The Associates of the Lord of the Age

Pakistan

Prime Minister Bhutto's Cabinet Resigns 13 Nov

BK1311161689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 13 (AFP)—The cabinet of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who recently survived a no-confidence vote, presented their resignations Monday, state-run television said.

The ministers and advisors to the prime minister presented their resignations at a Cabinet meeting here, it said.

The mass resignation was to pave the way for a reorganization of the government.

Ms. Bhutto thanked the Cabinet and said she would "reshuffle the Cabinet at a proper time."

The Cabinet members said they "wholly trusted in the leadership of Ms. Bhutto" and "fully supported the prime minister," who survived a no-confidence vote on November 1, 11 months after taking power.

They would "continue to work with her as workers without any consideration for the portfolios," the television said.

Islamabad Radio Confirms Resignation

BK1311170689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] A federal cabinet meeting was held in Islamabad today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. The federal cabinet members and the advisers tendered their resignations after expressing full confidence in the leadership of the prime minister. They said that they support the prime minister, who works with courage and determination in difficult situations.

The prime minister thanked all the members and said that she will reshuffle her cabinet at an appropriate time.

Reportage on Visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng

Official Visit Previewed

BK1311154889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng, accompanied by a high-level delegation, will arrive in Islamabad tomorrow on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan. He will be received at the airport by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. This is the first visit of a senior Chinese leader to Pakistan since the assumption of power by Benazir Bhutto. This is also Li Peng's first South Asian tour.

During their talks, the prime ministers of China and Pakistan will review the global situation and regional developments, and discuss strengthening cooperation. The exchange of high-level visits is a normal phenomenon in Sino-Pakistani relations. China was the first country Benazir Bhutto visited after taking office. She visited the PRC in February and held discussions with senior Chinese leaders. That visit further consolidated the traditional friendship between China and Pakistan. The Sino-Pakistani friendship is based on the strong foundations of five principles of peaceful coexistence and on identical interests of the two countries. It represents a model for the coexistence of countries with different ideologies, political systems, and cultural backgrounds.

The Pakistani people admire and respect the principled policy that China has been pursuing in extending support for the independence and territorial integrity of neighboring countries. They also view with respect China's policy of extending support for international cooperation on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual interests, and noninterference in affairs of other states.

Receives 'Tumultuous Welcome'

BK1411083489 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] A grand and tumultuous welcome was given to the Chinese premier, Mr Li Peng, when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan. The prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, received the distinguished guest at the airport. Two small children presented a bouquet to Mr Li Peng. The Chinese premier was then introduced to the Senate chairman, the speaker of the National Assembly, federal ministers, ministers of state, and members of the parliament. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and the three services chiefs were also present for the occasion.

Diplomats based in Islamabad and the Chinese community living in Pakistan were also present to receive the distinguished guest. A smartly turned out contingent representing the three services presented an honor guard. National anthems of the two countries were played and the Chinese premier received the salute. The long route from the airport to the state guest house where the visiting dignitary will stay was decorated for the occasion with multicolor flags and welcome banners on which was printed "Pak-China Friendship Zindabad" [long live].

Issues Arrival Statement

BK1411092589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0900 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Excerpts] A grand welcome was accorded to Chinese Premier Li Peng when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan. [passage omitted]

In a written statement on his arrival, the Chinese premier spoke of the common desire of the people of the PRC and Pakistan to consolidate further the existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. He said this desire not only conforms with the

interests of the two countries, but also helps to ensure peace and stability in the region. The Chinese premier said he is awaiting a detailed exchange of views with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and other Pakistani leaders in order to promote the friendship, understanding, and cooperation between the people and governments of the two countries. He said he will hold talks on bilateral ties and on international issues of common concern. The Chinese premier said he will also meet with people from various walks of life during his visit.

SAARC Secretary General Calls on Bhutto 12 Nov

BK1211160889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The secretary general of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC], K.K. Bhargava, called on Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto in Islamabad today and briefed her on the activities of the SAARC secretariat. He assured the prime minister that every possible effort will be made to implement the decisions taken at the fourth SAARC summit, and in this connection he sought the support and leadership of the prime minister as the chairperson of the SAARC.

The prime minister underscored the need for the SAARC member countries to realize the implementation of the decisions of the Islamabad summit. She assured the SAARC secretary general that Pakistan will play an impressive role in the association.

PPP 'Full Member' of Socialist International

BK1411094289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] The Pakistan People's Party [PPP] has become a full member of the Socialist International. This was stated by PPP Secretary General Sheikh Rafiq Ahmed at a news conference in Islamabad yesterday. He said that a delegation from the party will attend the Socialist International conference in Geneva.

Sri Lanka

JVP Deputy Leader Gamanayake Killed in Clash

BK1411095089 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0553 GMT 14 Nov 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 14 Nov (LANKAPUVATH)—Police told LANKAPUVATH that Upatissa Gamanayake, the deputy leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), was killed last evening in a confrontation at Bandaragama in the Kalutara District, south of Colombo.

A graduate, Gamanayake was 46 years old. He was convicted in connection with the murder of an inspector of police at Kahatagasdigiliya in the North Central Province during the abortive April 1971 JVP insurgency. Gamanayake was killed less than 24 hours after the death of JVP leader Rohana Wijeweera.

Wijeweera, who was arrested at Ulapane in the Central Province, along with his family, Sunday [12 November] afternoon, was killed in the early hours of yesterday morning when he led the security forces to the operational headquarters of the JVP and its military arm, the DJV [Deshapremi Janatha Viyaparaya], in a Colombo suburb. There, H.B. Herath, a senior politburo member, had shot at Wijeweera. The security forces had opened fire. Both Wijeweera and Herath succumbed to their injuries.

Delhi Reports Circumstances of Death

BK1311162789 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Sri Lankan foreign minister and the minister of state for defense, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, today announced the killing of Janatha Vimukti Peramuna [JVP] leader Rohana Wijeweera.

Speaking to newsmen in Colombo, he said Wijeweera was apprehended yesterday by the security forces during an operation in Ulapane area of Matale District. According to an Army commander, the militant had voluntarily agreed to lead a security force team to one of the main operational headquarters of the JVP. The team led by Wijeweera reached the headquarters early this morning where he asked a high ranking JVP politburo official, H.B. Herath, to hand over the available documents to the team. Herath abruptly pulled out a weapon and fired at Wijeweera. When the security team retaliated, both Wijeweera and Herath received injuries to which they succumbed later.

The minister said an inquiry has been ordered into the circumstances which led to the killing of the JVP leader.

Analysts View Future of JVP After Killings

BK1411114389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Colombo, Nov 14 (AFP)—The slaying of two top Sinhalese rebel leaders should deal a death blow to their organization and boost peace prospects on strife-torn Sri Lanka, political figures and analysts said here Tuesday.

The killing of People's Liberation Front (JVP) [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] supremo Rohana Wijeweera and his deputy Upatissa Gamanayake comes as a boon to Colombo, which had been criticized for its inability to end the JVP's reign of terror in parts of the island republic.

Security forces killed Mr. Gamanayake, the JVP's second-in-command, after he tried to escape from custody late Monday shortly after his arrest, officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Wi...ijeweera was arrested Sunday and killed early Monday...y by security forces during a shootout at a guerrilla hid...deout near Colombo where he had led them, officials ...s said.

Another ...r top-ranking JVP politburo member, H.B. Herath, was ...s also killed in that incident.

Analysts ...ts said the killings would demoralize the membership of ...f the JVP, which has stepped up its violent campaig...ign against the government of President Ranasinghe P...Premadasa in the past two years.

The gro...oup has been accused of killing more than 5,000 people ... and destroying about nine billion rupees (225 million ...n U.S. dollars) worth of government and private property...ty during that period.

The lea...adership remained elusive and the organization began t... to appear increasingly invincible, carrying out sabotag...ge attacks, murder, and enforcing general strikes with fea...ear.

The JV...VP had led a bloody insurrection in 1971 which was put...ut down with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.

A forme...ner JVP member who was close to Mr. Wijeweera during ...g the 1971 insurgency, Victor Ivan, described the leaders'...s' deaths as "the end of the movement."

Mr. Wi...Wijeweera was the movement's ideologue and theoreticia...ian while Mr. Gamanayake held the operational reins, a...according to Mr. Ivan.

"The J...JVP story is over. The government will not have any mo...ore trouble from them," he said.

Other a...analysts echoed Mr. Ivan's predictions.

"There...re might be small clusters of JVPers trying to band togethe...er but it is going to be extremely difficult to build up the ...e party," said one political analyst who asked not to be na...med.

Unlike...e the other major guerrilla movements in Sri Lanka, a..., the JVP has always refused to join peace talks with th...the Colombo government. Thus the group's disintegratio...tion would enhance peace prospects on the troubled island, d..., analysts said.

In any ...y case, the elimination of the JVP leaders should be a treme...mendous morale booster for the security forces, an analyst...st said.

He add...dded that it was also a personal victory for Ranjan Wijerat...ratne, the foreign minister and junior defence minister wh...who publicly spearheaded the anti-rebel campaign.

In the s...e southern town of Hambantota, where the JVP has been ve...very active, people put up national flags and there was a ...a mood of celebration at the news of the guerrilla chiefs'...s' deaths, residents said.

But the deputy leader of the opposition New Equal Society Party (NSSP), Dr. Vickramabahu Karunaratne, said his party would question the circumstances of Mr. Wijeweera's killing.

According to the Army, Mr. Wijeweera led security forces to a rebel headquarters and asked Mr. Herath, who was there, to hand over some documents.

Mr. Herath pulled out a gun and "fired in the direction" of the JVP leader, prompting the security forces to open fire, killing both men, according to Army Commander Lieutenant General Hamilton Wanasinghe.

The NSSP spokesman questioned the killing, saying President Premadasa had recently declared that there was no arrest order on the JVP leader and had invited him to take part in an all-party parley in September.

He said his party would be calling on other opposition parties and human rights groups to protest the killing "even though our party members, and I personally, were on the JVP's hit list."

Mr. Karunaratne also described the killings as a death blow to the JVP, saying that members of "such groups are clustered around a personality. If the personality goes, the whole organisation goes."

Bank Manager Shot Dead in Attack on Ministry Office

BK1011105489 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1017 GMT 10 Nov 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (LANKAPUVATH)—A bank manager was shot dead and 3 other officials seriously wounded when six gunmen stormed into a board meeting of the state owned plantations corporation in Colombo 2 this morning. Police said that a gang of six youth had entered the state owned Janatha Estate Development Board building at Vauxhall Street, two kilometres from Fort, with one of them carrying a cricket bag in which several guns were concealed. Some gunmen had rushed up the stairs, burst into the board room where a meeting was in progress and opened fire with a submachine gun. The others had fired their weapons in the ground floor. Police said that E.T. Fernando, deputy general manager of the Bank of Ceylon succumbed to his injuries in Colombo's General Hospital. T.C. Samaranayake, private secretary to the minister of state plantations was among those wounded. Police said the other officials at the meeting escaped unhurt as the gun's trigger jammed. The gunmen had then fled. Police said the incident occurred around 1100 hours (local time) today. Police also pointed out that the gunmen who shot dead Rubber Research Institute chairman and former deputy minister Merril Kariyawasam had used the same modus operandi of concealing a T-56 rifle in a cricket bag.

Armed 'Subversives' Kill 12 in Separate Incidents

BK1011093889 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0800 GMT 10 Nov 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (LANKAPUVATH)—Twelve persons were killed and 3 others injured in two incidents in the Uva Province's Badulla District. A government communique issued today stated that 8 armed subversives set fire at Naula to the house and boutique belonging to a UNP [United National Party] supporter killing 6 inmates and injuring 3 others. The communique further states that subversives also set fire to the Galusiri Hotel at Soragune and shot dead 6 persons including the owner of the hotel.

Perumal on Tamils' Representation in Police

BK0411091289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the chief minister of the Northeastern Province, Mr Varadaraja Perumal, has said that the security coordination group formed under the Indo-Sri Lanka joint communique signed in September has resolved to restore the ethnic proportion in the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and the police. Speaking to newsmen in Colombo, Mr Perumal said such ethnic ratio will be restored within the next 3 years. It has been recommended to the Sri Lankan government that the process of recruitment of 50 percent of the Tamil-speaking people in the security forces be completed in 1 year.

Mr Perumal confirmed that in all 7,000 Citizens Volunteer Forces will be recruited and later be absorbed into the regular and reserve police.

He said the law and order situation in Amparai is normal after the withdrawal of the PKF [Peacekeeping Force]. The security coordination group which met yesterday in Colombo has not yet fixed the date for the deinduction of the PKF from Batticaloa District.

Mr Perumal reiterated his call to the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] to enter the political mainstream and said he is prepared to face fresh elections.